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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Volume XLIV, No. 9.
Established in 1871.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

5 Years 50 cents.
1 Year 10 cents.

Great Bargain in Plants.

THESE EIGHT CHOICE WINTER-BLOOMING AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS ONLY 25 CENTS.

These plants would cost you three times this price if purchased elsewhere. They are all well rooted, and guaranteed to please. Send 25 cents this month and secure this wonderful bargain. Get up a club and order 25 plants from the "Pick-Them-Out" list for \$1.00 and I will send you the eight Choice Plants FREE. Order this month.



REX BEGONIA.

Rex Begonia—A fine plant of a choice named variety. I have a splendid collection of these beautiful foliage Begonias, and can supply named varieties. Handsome plants, such as I now offer are sold at 15 cents each. These elegant plants cannot fail to please you.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus, known as Lace Fern. This is one of the handsomest of the foliage plants. The leaves are bright green, and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh, and is one of the finest decorative plants, and often used instead of Smilax; it is as easily grown and more beautiful; fine for cutting.

Chrysanthemum.—This is the Queen of Autumn Flowers. I have a fine Stock of these well-known plants in all colors, both for house and outdoor culture. Those for house culture are the large-blooming varieties seen at the commercial florist's. The hardy ones are of the Aster varieties. Mention color and variety.

Begonia Robusta.—This is one of the best of the blooming Begonias for winter. The flower is composed of two wide, and two narrow petals; the wide ones are bright rose, and the narrow ones almost pure white, with a distinct pink stripe in the centre.

Chinese Primroses.—The Chinese Primroses are well known as the finest flowers for house culture, and as winter-bloomers are unsurpassed. My plants are of the best strains, well rooted and will bloom quickly. Large pots and rich soil required.

Eranthemum Pulchellum.—This is a lovely winter-bloomer. The flowers are rich blue, star-shaped. Plants grow from 12 to 18 inches high. Give it a light, airy place, and plenty of water, and it will bloom freely.

Coleus.—The Coleus will give more pleasure at less cost than any other plant. They are of various tints, crimson, gold, bronze and green, richly blotched and margined. They are fine for grouping with blooming plants.

Rose, Everblooming Tea.—These are among the best of the Tea Roses and can be relied upon either for indoor or outdoor culture. Perfectly hardy outdoors, or will do equally well for pot culture. Colors—red, yellow, white and pink. Name color wanted.



FERN-LEAVED PRIMROSE.

If you have any of the above plants you can select from the following: Euphorbia Splendens, Geraniums, Begonia Feasts, Cork Screw, Primula Obconica, Cyclamen, Wonder Lemon, Palm Phoenix Canariensis, Asparagus Sprenger. Don't fail to order this month, as this bargain offer will not appear next month. See your friends and get up a club.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



SINGLE TULIP.



DOUBLE TULIP.



SINGLE NARCISSUS.



DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

25 Choice Hardy Bulbs

FOR 25 CENTS.

I OFFER my friends the finest collection of Choice Hardy Bulbs that has ever been advertised, and at a great bargain. These are all handsome, named sorts, grown for me in immense quantities by Holland specialists, and imported this season. They are not inferior, cheap or mixed bulbs, but such as will give perfect satisfaction, and I guarantee them to please you. They will be mailed early in October. Here is the list:

- Single Tulip**, early spring flower; rich color.
- Double Tulip**, blooms later; effective, beautiful.
- Narcissus Poticus**, white flower, pink cup, lovely.
- Alba plena odorata**, double, Gardenia-scented.
- Leedsii**, a superb newer sort; white.
- Incomparabilis**, yellow double Daffodil.
- Campanelle Jonquil**, large, yellow, fragrant.
- Crocus**, large yellow, splendid early spring flower.
- Scilla Siberica**, blue, very early and handsome.
- Nutans**, spikes of drooping bells; charming.
- Muscari alba**, the lovely blue Grape Hyacinth.
- Allium luteum**, fine yellow-flamed garden flower.
- Sparaxis**, Giant sort, very brilliant flowers.
- Iris Hispanica Chrysolora**, hardy golden Iris.
- Blanchard**, pure white hardy Iris.
- Alex. Von Humboldt**, fine blue Iris.
- Gladiolus Nanus**, the rare dwarf Gladiolus; fine.
- Fritillaria Meleagris**, charming spring flower.
- Ornithogalum umbellatum**, starry flowers.
- Anemone coronaria**, single, large, Poppy-like fl's.
- Coronaria**, fl. pl. showy, double, Poppy-like fl'ws.
- Ranunculus**, Double French, superb large flowers.

The above bulbs are all easily grown, and I will include full cultural directions with every collection, so that all who plant them will succeed. I hope every one of my patrons will order the above collection, and ask others to send with them. To encourage club orders I will send an extra lot (25 bulbs) for an order of four collections (\$1.00); or for an order of 10 collections (\$2.50) I will send 24 choice Hyacinth bulbs in 24 best named double and single varieties. Please see your friends at once, and get up a big club. A trial subscription to Park's Floral Magazine will be included with every collection. These bulbs are all suitable for either house or garden culture. The illustrations will give some idea of their appearance and beauty. Order at once. The earlier you get the bulbs the better will they grow and bloom.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



SNOWDROP.



SCILLA NUTANS.



SCILLA SIBERICA.



CROCUS.



IRIS.



MUSCARI.



SPARAXIS.



ANEMONE.



ALLIUM.



GLADIOLUS.

Beautiful Named Tulips.



I offer collections embracing all of the best Tulips known. The bulbs are first size, and sure to make a gorgeous display either in house or garden. I recommend Tulips, especially for planting out, however, as they are subject to insects when grown in the house. Out-doors they are entirely hardy, have no enemies, and a group or bed of them is glorious in early spring.

Collection A—Single Early Tulips.

10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

Bizard Pronkert, scarlet striped yellow.

Chrysolora, large, golden yellow, very fine.

Cottage Maid, very rich rose, striped white; splendid.

Couleur Ponceau, beautiful cherry red.

Crimson King, large, bright crimson.

L'Immaculee, charming pure white; very fine.

Marie Stuart, very handsome rose.

Marquis de Westrade, yellow, striped red.

Moucheron, scarlet, very rich and showy.

Pigeon, white, distinct and beautiful.

The above collection embraces all colors, and if bedded together, when in bloom they will make a grand display. In a large bed they are gorgeous. For planting in quantity I will deliver the bulbs at express office here, for \$1.10 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand. Planting and cultural directions free.

Collection B—Double and Parrot Tulips.

10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

Titian, scarlet, with broad gold margin.

Yellow Rose, pure yellow, very double.

Admiral de Constantinople, Parrot; red.

Lutea Major, Parrot, fine yellow.

Perfecta, Parrot, yellow and red.

Agnes, flaming vermillion scarlet.
Duke of York, variegated red and white.
Lady Palmerston, large, charming light rose.
Rose Blanche, immense flowers; pure white.
Scarlet King, bright red, very showy.

This list embraces all the colors in Double Early and Parrot Tulips. They bloom later than the preceding, but are equally showy and beautiful. For beds I will supply the bulbs by express, delivered here, at \$1.10 per hundred, equal quantities of each variety. Set the double Tulips in the centre; the Parrots use as a margin.

Collection C—Late and Botanical Tulips, 10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

Blue Flag, double, late, fine purplish blue.
Overwinter, double, late, violet and white, striped
Marriage de Ma Fille, double, late, red and white
Peony Red, double, late, dark red, large, showy.
Prince de Galitzen, double, late, yellow.

Florentina odorata, single, fragrant, yellow.
Gesneriana, tall, scarlet, black centre.
Picotee, single, late, white, edged pink.
Golden Crown, late, yellow, edged red.
Macropsila, single, late, deep pink.

The above are late and very late Tulips of great beauty. They are splendid in groups or beds, and elicit high praise. They are generally sold at fancy prices, being rare. I offer the collection of ten bulbs for 15 cents by mail; or by the hundred, equal quantities of each, at \$1.10, delivered at express office here.

Collection D—Darwin Tulips, 10 Bulbs 20 Cents.

These New Tulips are noted for their rare and beautiful colors, and gaudy appearance. I offer bulbs of a very superior strain, and in the very finest named sorts. The colors are as follows:

Darwin white.	Darwin black.	Darwin bronze.	Darwin pink.	Darwin scarlet.
Deep Blue.	Light Blue.	Crimson.	Flesh-color.	Bouten d'Or, yellow.

The Darwin Tulips originated in Belgium under the care of Louis Van Houtte. These I offer are an improvement of the original, effected by Krelage, in Holland. The plants grow two feet high, bloom in May and June, show flowers of enormous size and great substance, and of vivid and distinct self colors; hardy, will grow most anywhere, and last for years. Yellow is not found in Darwin Tulips, and I add the handsome tall botanical Tulip, Bouten d'Or, to complete the list of colors. The ten bulbs, 20 cents by mail; 100 bulbs delivered to express office here \$1.80.

Collection E—Giant or Tree Tulips, 2 Bulbs 15 Cents.

These grow upwards of two feet high, branching like a tree, and bearing an immense flower at the tip of each branch. They bloom very late in the season, mostly in May or June, and are exceedingly showy in a group, or even in single specimens.

Tree Tulip , violet, striped white, of robust growth, each plant bearing several flowers, cup-shaped, and of great substance. 8 cts. per bulb.	Tree Tulip , scarlet with blue centre; vigorous, often two feet high, mostly branching, bearing large, showy flowers. 8 cts. per bulb.
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These Tree Tulips are hybrids from species found in Asia Minor. They require a deep, rich soil to develop perfectly, but are hardy, and may be regarded as of easy culture.

SPECIAL OFFER: I will mail the above described collections of Tulips, 42 bulbs in all, also a 10-bulb collection of the hardy, Orchid-flowering Iris, for 75 cents. Or, get up a club for five 15-cent Tulip collections (75 cents) and I will add any Tulip collection you may select, and include the 10-bulb Iris collection, for your trouble. The bulbs are all of large size, and could not be purchased singly at less than from 3 to 10 cents each. Cultural directions go with every package. Orders filled in rotation as soon as the bulbs are ready, which will be early in October. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

MAGNETIC FORCE CURES DISEASE WITHOUT A DROP OF MEDICINE. WE PROVE IT CURES DISEASE

When it is applied to the system in sufficient quantities to arouse the circulation, and send the blood coursing through the veins with normal energy, and vigor, for this is Nature's method.

Nature repairs the damage through the circulation, and in no other way. Make the blood circulate; fill it with Magnetic force, for MAGNETISM is the life of the blood, and the blood is the life of the body.

If we did not know the curative value of Magnetism,—if we could not prove that Magnetism cures disease,—if we did not have the evidence in living witnesses who have voluntarily written us in burning words of reverential gratitude, for the wonderful results received from applying Nature's most potent revitalizing force MAGNETISM, we would not ask you to investigate our claims.

We have cured not only hundreds, but thousands upon thousands of cases of all forms of diseases, where all hope from other methods of treatment had been given up; in fact, more than ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that we have cured, had been given up as incurable by other methods of treatment before applying our Magnetic Shields; yet, every case of every form of disease cannot be cured, for some have reached the end, but every case will be benefitted, and more than seventy-five per cent. of all cases can be permanently cured when the proper amount of Magnetic Force is applied, and the simplest laws of health are obeyed.

READ THIS EVIDENCE:



Think of living inside of a garment that is radiating over 800 streams of Magnetic force into the trunk of your body, feeding the nerves and vital organs with new life and energy. Keeping you constantly bathed in a stream of this revitalizing force. Such a garment is our MAGNETIC VEST fitting the body like a glove. We make other Shields for every part of the body. All described in our New Book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH."

We have thousands of such letters. People write us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that had been considered incurable. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope. Investigate our claim. It is a duty you owe yourself. Write us today a full description of your case and we will take careful pains to advise you free of charge and will send you our New Book, "A Plain Road to Health," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing much valuable information on the subject of Magnetism.

Serious Complication of Lung, Stomach, and Kidney Trouble—A Marvellous Chicago Recovery.

Dr. Thacher:

Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering 15 years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak that I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I would not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago to-day I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggings and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved, in a week very much better, in three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. O. RAY, 993 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh of Stomach and Bowels and Bordering on Paralysis Completely Cured After All Hope of Cure Had Been Given Up.

Dear Dr. Thacher:

For the benefit of the sick and suffering I wish to make the following statement:

"I had been afflicted with catarrh of the stomach and bowels and general debility, bordering on paralysis, for the past fifteen years. For two years I lived altogether on fresh fish and dry bread and milk. After a while I had to quit fish, and for three months I lived on toasted bread and milk, and kept getting worse, until I had to quit work, having no strength left. Myself and friends thought that my time in this world was short, having all this time been in the hands of at least twelve doctors, some noted specialists, and the doctors all diagnosed my case as catarrh of the bowels and stomach. After I had given up all hope of getting well again, a friend of mine who had taken Dr. Thacher's Treatment advised me to consult the doctor. I wrote him and he advised me. I made up my mind to make one more effort and give him a trial, and the result was that today I am as well and sound as I ever was, am attending to my business, which requires from sixteen to twenty hours a day. I eat everything that is set before me, having perfect digestion, and I think Dr. Thacher's treatment is a blessing to suffering humanity, and would advise persons with chronic diseases to consult him, as I honestly believe he can do for others what he has done for me.

Very truly,
J. Y. KEECK, 17 E. Third St., Pottstown, Pa.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO. INC., Suite 171---169 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLIV.

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No. 9.

SEPTEMBER.

The Goldenrod upon the hill
In yellow beauty grows;
The Aster's purple star is seen
By every brook that flows.
Harvest has come—upon the vine
The Grapes are purpling now;
Plums, Pears and Apples, rosy-cheeked,
Depend from every bough.
September, fairest of the year,
Long waited for, at last is here.

Norfolk Co., Mass. Lucretia Banks Zastre.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY.

WHAT is known as the Bermuda Easter Lily is a variety of *Lilium longifolium*, which is a pure white, long-trumpeted species from Japan. The bulbs, in shape, are not unlike those of *Lilium speciosum*, but as a rule are smaller, and the scales narrower. For some years past they have been troubled with a fungous disease that has interfered greatly with their cultivation. This disease is gradually becoming less troublesome, and it is hoped that in time it will entirely disappear.

The Bermuda Easter Lily is so named because it grows well on the Bermuda Islands, where a specialty is made of its production. The bulbs are dug and dried and shipped to dealers and florists in August and early September, and they are at once planted or offered for sale. In planting, the bulbs are set several inches beneath the surface, as the stems that issue from them develop annual roots, that greatly aid in the perfection of the plant and flowers.

A soil composed of equal parts rotted sods, chip-dirt, cow-chips and sand well pulverized and well soil largely composed of sand.

mixed will insure a good growth. Use a five-inch or eight-inch pot, according to the size of the bulb. The larger the pot the stronger will be the growth, and the slower the development. Place a layer of broken pots at the bottom, then a layer of sphagnum moss, and fill in the compost. A small bulb set an inch below the surface, and a large bulb two inches below. Press the earth firmly, leaving a space at the top for watering. Water thoroughly and set the pots in a dark, rather cool place to form roots. Afterward water sparingly till growth begins, then freely, bringing gradually to the light and heat. The bulbs start slowly, and a period of about five months must be allowed for development, from planting till the flowers open. Give sun and heat to forward development, and coolness and shade to retard it. When the flowers open keep in a cool, moist place, away from sunshine. Keep well watered, after the flowers fade, and the next autumn bed the bulbs out, setting them eight inches deep, and mulching with coal ashes till spring.



SPECIMEN OF BERMUDA EASTER LILY.

Potting Roses.—

Pot Hybrid Perpetual Roses in a rather tenacious compost of half rotted sods, sand and manure, all well mixed. Use drainage, and spread the roots well in setting. Fill the pot till within a half inch of the top, pressing the soil firmly with the thumbs. Then water and keep in a shady place, out of the way of draughts, until growth begins, then give a sunny situation. Shift to a larger pot when the roots begin to crown. The Tea and other everblooming Roses should be treated in the same manner, except that they will thrive in a

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Proprietor.
LAPARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 450,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 150 Nassau St. N. Y., also Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Des Moines, The Fisher Special Agency, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents for five years, prepaid. Single subscriptions per year, 10 cents. On fine paper 25 cts.

Canadian subscriptions cannot be accepted at any price, because of the recent Canadian tariff and postal laws, which are prohibitive. I regret this, as I have to take off of my list the names of many who have been long-time subscribers and friends.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered at LaPark, Pa., as second class mail matter.

AUGUST, 1908.

Circulation Bulletin.

Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for August, 455,240.

Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for August, 452,341.

Blue Grape Hyacinth.—Mr. Editor:

Find enclosed a little bell-flower with leaf. I would like very much to know the name of it.

Mrs. May Adams.
Ind., Apr. 28, '08.

Ans.—The little truss of bloom with the leaf, shown in the illustration, are of *Muscari botryoides* *coerulea*, often found in old gardens, and is commonly known as Blue-bottle and Blue Grape Hyacinth. It is a hardy, tenacious, bulbous plant, blooming in early spring, and appearing well in clumps. There is a pure white variety. Both are desirable for cemetery planting.—Ed.



Silver-leaf Geranium.—Mrs. Parker is the most thrifty of silver-leaf Geraniums, and has a lovely pink, double flower. It mostly does well in a good compost, and in a rather sunny place. When it does not do well in a pot, bed it out on the east side of the house or where it will be shaded at mid-day, mulching the ground about it with stable litter, and it will soon become thrifty and full of bloom.

Incarvillea.—Most of the species of *Incarvillea* are from China, and are entirely hardy in the greater part of the United States. In the North, however, it would be well to place the plants in a place protected from severe winds, and to mulch the ground about the plants when freezing weather comes.

PRIMROSES POISONOUS.

I HAVE never heard of Chinese, Baby, and the various other Primroses, except *P. Obconica*, being poisonous. *P. Obconica* will sometimes effect those who handle them freely, provided they are very sensitive to poison. Dividing the roots and handling the foliage and flowers carelessly and needlessly should be avoided. The plants are not injurious to all, but if care is not taken some persons suffer from bruising the roots, foliage and flowers. The matter, however, though of such importance as to call for care in handling is not of such a character that the flower cultivator should think of dispensing with the plants. *P. Obconica* is too valuable and beautiful a winter-blooming plant to discard for such a trivial fault.

Coccoloba platyclada.—This is a member of the Polygonum family, grows from three to ten feet high, and does well when bedded out in summer. It may also be used for vases or tubs, as it likes heat, and is not easily injured by drought. Old plants are said to bloom freely, the flowers being small, white, and produced at the leaf axils. It is a common pot plant. Along the Bay near St. Petersburg, Florida, there are fine uvifera, specimens of a handsome native species of *Coccoloba*, known as Seaside Grape because of the Grape-like fruit. The leaves are light green with red veins, and of a leathery texture. It is a beautiful tree and is used by some there as a decorative lawn tree.

Abutilon Buds Dropping.—An Illinois sister has an *Abutilon* that drops its buds. The plant is thrifty, and full of half developed buds, but they turn brown and drop off when ready to open. She has it in garden soil, enriched with old hen droppings. She had better repot the plant, using a compost of fibrous loam sand. It is possible the strong ammonical manure is the cause of the bud-dropping.

Callas.—The reason *Callas* so often fail to bloom is because the tubers are not well ripened. If you set the pots in a sunny place for a while, until the tops fade, then turn the pots on their side in a cool, moist, shady place, to rest the tubers for several weeks, when repotted in the fall they will usually start up and bloom. In repotting set the tubers only two inches beneath the surface.

Sea Onion.—This is a species of *Ornithogalum*, *O. caudatum*, which has a sea-green, onion-like bulb. Pot it in good potting soil, leaving the greater part of the bulb above the surface. Shift into a larger pot as it grows. Keep from frost in winter. The long leaves are often rolled up and tied with a scarlet ribbon. The bloom is produced on a tall, branching stalk, white, profuse and showy.

SMOKE TREE.

SMOKE TREE, known also as Purple Fringe, and in botany mostly as *Rhus Cotinus*, is a native of the Southern States, where it becomes a small tree. At the North it is grown as an ornamental shrub, its chief decorative character being due to the flower pedicels or stems, which are paniculate and enlarge after the blooming period until very attractive. Most of the flowers are abortive, the stem or pedicel only appearing. Occasionally the plume-like panicles do not develop. This is perhaps due to injury from frost. The few flowers produced are perfect, and mostly followed by seeds. But the development of the plume-like panicles does not depend upon the character of the flowers, or whether fertilized or not. The cause of delinquency must be looked for elsewhere.

Crab Cactus.—Water this plant sparingly, except while growing and blooming, and even then avoid keeping the soil wet. It blooms freely when root-bound, but care must be taken in watering, as the roots clog the drainage, and then if copiously watered the whole ball of roots may decay. When the tops begin to wilt it is an evidence that the roots are in bad condition, and in case the soil is wet water should be entirely withheld for a season. When the roots decay the best you can do is to take portions of the top and plant in sandy soil to root, and thus save parts of the plant in this way.

Angle Worms.—In setting out or plunging plants in pots place a layer of coal ashes for the pots to stand upon. This will prevent the access of the worms to the pots through the drainage hole. In lifting bedded plants in autumn tap the soil lightly after you take up the ball of earth and the worms will come to the light, and can be picked out. If potted plants are troubled water them with lime water and the worms will come to the surface.

Non-blooming Narcissus.—Sometimes *Narcissus* and *Jonquils* become so deep in the soil that they fail to bloom; but often the buds appear but turn black and drop off, because of a blight. To overcome either trouble lift and replant the bulbs in August, setting them three inches deep in a rich, sunny bed.

Tigridias.—These are sun-loving plants. Set the bulbs five or six inches deep in a bed of porous soil, and mulch about the plants as hot weather approaches.

Bryophyllum Calycium.—This plant can be wintered in a room in which coal is burned. It requires but little water when in a dormant state.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE Chrysanthemums *Prince of Wales*, *Bohemia*, *Salem*, *Julia LaGravere* and *Mrs. Porter* are all hardy, and suitable for setting out in beds. In very cold districts it might be well to plant them by a wall or building or fence to afford slight protection, at least until the plants become well established. These varieties are among the finest of the bedding Chrysanthemums, and exhibit the leading colors, white, yellow, pink, crimson and bronze. They should be found in every collection.



Hardy Chrysanthemum.

Green Lice.—Place a *Hibiscus*, or any plant affected with green lice, under a box or barrel on a table, and introduce tobacco smoke, letting the smoke envelope the plant until dissipated. Several treatments at intervals of three days will eradicate the enemy, after which place chopped tobacco stems upon the soil, which will keep the plants from a future attack.

Tulips.—At the South Tulips do not thrive in sandy soil, nor do they grow and bloom well in a good loam. At the North, however, they delight in a rich, sandy compost, and make a fine spring display. For winter blooming in pots they are not generally successful in the hands of the amateur florist either North or South.

Insect Remedy.—Fir-tree balsam or oil may be incorporated with soap suds to use as an insecticide. Two ounces of the material added to a gallon of soft water into which has been stirred a quarter pound of hard soap is recommended as a valuable remedy for insects of various kinds upon house plants. Apply while hot.

Snails.—Where these prevail dust lime thickly over the soil beneath the plants. Slices of potato and turnip laid here and there over the soil will attract snails and slugs, as well as sow bugs, which come out at night, and in the morning the traps can be examined and the pests gathered and destroyed.

Black Spot.—This is a fungus or blight that attacks *Roses*, causing black spots upon the leaves, which soon turn yellowish and drop off. Dust with sulphur and lime, and stir some of the material into the surface soil. Remove and burn all the affected foliage as soon as the disease shows.

HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS.

THE original species of Herbaceous Calceolarias came from Chili and Peru, and the improved varieties now cultivated are elegant plants for the window or conservatory. They are readily started either from seeds or cuttings, but seedlings are the more desirable. The seeds are fine and can be sown any time during summer. Use a box of loam, leaf-mould and sand mixed, finely sifted and pressed. Water it and let stand a day before sowing. If this is not done the seeds may go too deep in the soil. Sow in pressed rows and cover very shallow. Keep covered after sowing and in a shady place till the little plants appear. Keep in a light



Herbaceous Calceolaria.

place, but out of direct sun-rays. When the plants attain some size prick them out with a pen-knife and set two inches apart in a shallow tray of the compost, where they should stay till the leaves are an inch long, then pot in three-inch pots. Do not let the soil dry out, and avoid direct sunlight when the sun shines warm. Keep the air moist by setting the pots above a shallow pan of evaporating water. Spray the foliage slightly in the evenings. Avoid draughts of air, as they will injure the foliage. Shift into larger pots as the plants grow until they occupy six-inch or eight-inch pots, in which they may be allowed to bloom. Apply a liquid fertilizer occasionally while budding and blooming, and give good ventilation, but shade from the strong sun-rays. If a good strain of seeds has been used the flower clusters will be gorgeous, and make an elegant window display.

Keeping Dahlias.—Dig your Dahlia roots when the ground is wet in the fall, and let a clump of earth dry around the tubers. Remove to the cellar when dried, and place upon a swing shelf where frost will not reach them. Dig shortly after frost injures the tops, and be careful of the stem near the roots as the new sprouts issue from the stem near the roots.

Clematis paniculata.—This Clematis is not so freely blooming where it is kept constantly moist and shaded. In a tenacious, rich soil upon the south side of the house, the soil kept loose and mulched, it rarely fails to become a sheet of bloom in autumn.

ENSLANIA ALBIDA.

MR. PARK:—

WILL you please name the native vine from which the enclosed seed-pod was taken? It blooms in September, bearing small, white, fragrant flowers. It dies down to the ground in winter.

E. Davis.

Bronson, Kans.

Ans.—The vine is a member of the *Asclepias* family, and known in botany as *Enslania albida*. It grows from six to ten feet high, with very showy foliage, and small clusters of flowers, which are succeeded by seed follicles bearing comose seeds. The illustration shows the follicle or pod (a), and a seed with its accompanying coma or hairy appendage (b). Being a handsome, hardy perennial vine it seems strange that it has not been brought under cultivation. It would make a handsome and showy vine for a trellis, or for growing in a shady situation, where but very few other plants would thrive.



Current Worm and Rose Slug.

For these pests spray with fresh hellebore, one ounce to two gallons of water, keeping well stirred while spraying. Spraying with Paris green or London purple may be as successful. Get $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of fine Paris green or London purple, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of quick lime, mix together, then stir into five gallons of water. Apply with a syringe as soon as the slugs appear. The lime used with Paris green or London purple prevents injury to the foliage. Keep well stirred while applying. This material could also be used in getting rid of rose bugs, which have become so troublesome of late years.

Layering.—Vines, Shrubs and Roses are readily propagated by layering, which may be done during summer or autumn. Make an incision with a downward cut, some distance from the tip of a branch, then make a slight excavation, and bury the branch in the soil at the incision, letting the tip protrude above. Firm the soil well and place some grass or manure over to retain the moisture. Let it remain thus till next spring, then lift, separate, and pot the rooted tip.

Scale Insects.—To get rid of scale on small Orange and Lemon trees rub the insect loose from the bark and syringe with hot tobacco tea, or quassia-chips tea. The syringing must be repeated every three or four days until the pest disappears.

DAFFODILS.

DAFFODIL bulbs should be given a rich bed with a sunny exposure. Set them three inches deep, late in October, firm the soil well, and when freezing weather comes mulch the bed well with stable litter.



Daffodil Bulb.

After blooming in the spring do not disturb the bulbs till the leaves fade. They may then be lifted, dried, and stored in paper bags in a cool place till planting time. It is not necessary to lift the bulbs every year. They bloom better if undisturbed for several years, but eventually become

too deep in the soil to bloom well. If you wish free-blooming Daffodils avoid shade and very deep planting. Either condition prevents the ripening of the bulbs, and promotes that condition where we find "nothing but leaves."

Lavender.—The fragrant Lavender is as easily grown as a Geranium. Sow the seeds just as you would those of *Salvia*. They start tardily, but the little plants grow well when they appear, and soon show their character. They may then be potted or planted in a garden bed, where they are to stand. They are hardy, and will endure the winter when established. In pots they require the same treatment as other window plants. They like a sunny exposure. The branches are cut when in bloom, and dried by hanging up in bunches in the shade. They are prized for placing among clothing for perfuming and for keeping away moths.

Lace Fern.—This, as well as many other Ferns, is subject to scale and red spider, the symptoms being a yellowing of the fronds. When badly infested the best treatment is to cut away the old fronds and water moderately till new fronds appear. When but slightly troubled syringe the plants well with hot soap suds to which has been added and well mixed a teaspoonful of kerosine oil to a gallon of suds.

Rubber Plant.—The Rubber Plant (*Ficus elastica*), is easily cared for. Give it a rich, fibrous compost with good drainage, and shift it into a larger pot as soon as the roots become crowded. Cover the soil with Sphagnum moss in summer, and water regularly. If the plant grows tall and slender, cut it back, and encourage the development of several branches, thus giving it a tree form. Give it a frost-proof place in winter. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean.

POLEMONIUM REPTANS.

MR. EDITOR:—

PLEASE tell me the name of the little native plant of which I

enclose a pressed specimen. It is hardy.—Mrs. Woodbury, Maine.

Ans.—It is *Polemonium reptans*. The little drawing shows leaf (a), flower cluster (b), calyx (c), pistil (d), and stamen (e), also the stem and roots (f). It is a common blue-flowered wildling, but its merit has given it a place in many perennial collections. It is easily propagated from seeds.



Ferns.—The Boston Fern, Pierson Fern, *Pteris Wimsetti*, *P. alba lineata* and other common Ferns are easily cared for in the window. Give them a loose, porous soil, such as leaf-mould and sand, and plenty of light and water while active in growth, but avoid strong, direct sunlight and clogged drainage, also strong draughts of wind. A moist, rather cool, still atmosphere is best. In other respects the treatment that will suit a Geranium will answer for these Ferns.

Cut-worms.—Where these are troublesome in a garden give a dressing of fresh slaked lime, after plowing in autumn. The black-bird is a cut-worm hunter, but in getting the worm it very often injures the corn. In setting out plants where there are cut-worms you can protect the stems by wrapping with paper at the surface, drawing some soil around to keep the wrapper in place. Where you find a plant cut off dig in the soil near and you will often find the pest.

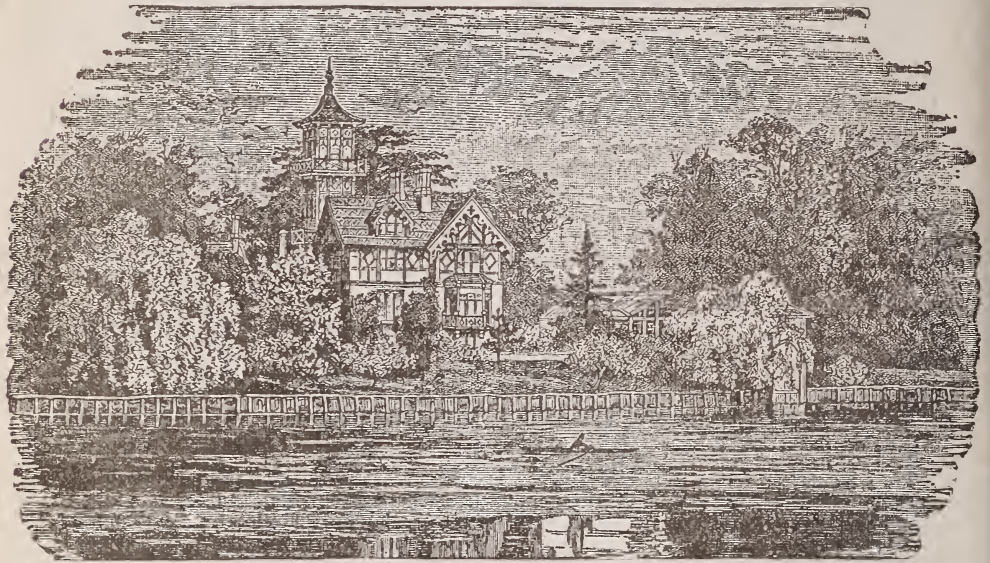
Keeping Cannas.—To keep Cannas dig the roots after frost, while the soil is wet, and let a clump of the clay remain embracing the tubers. Dry them thus, and the hard, dry earth will prevent the air from injuring them. Keep them on an upper shelf in a dry, frost-proof cellar. Those who are unsuccessful in keeping Cannas in this way should pot the roots after the tops have been removed, and keep them in a cool, moist place in the plant room, sparingly watered.

English Ivy.—This plant likes a rich, rather tenacious, well-drained soil. Water it occasionally with ammonia water, using a tablespoonful of spirits of ammonia to two gallons of water. Give plenty of root room, never allowing the roots to become crowded. Some varieties are much more robust in growth than others. If you wish one of rapid growth get a plant of the robust kind.

POPE'S VILLA ON THE THAMES.

ON THE beautiful Thames River, in Old England, are the celebrated gardens of Alexander Pope, the popular English poet who lived there a century and a half ago. Fond of Nature he spent much time in his garden, directing the work, sparing neither labor nor expense in improving it and making it more attractive and beautiful. His idea of this work is given in this verse:

"Those rules of old, discovered, not devised,
Are Nature still, but Nature methodized.
Nature, like liberty, is but restrained,
By the same law which first herself ordained."



Pope found much pleasure in his garden, known as Twickenham, and in a letter to a friend wrote:

"No ideas you could form in the writer can make you imagine what Twickenham is in the summer season. Our river glitters beneath an unclouded sun, at the same time that its banks retain the verdure of its showers; our gardens are offering their first nose-gays; our trees, like new acquaintances brought together, are stretching their arms to meet each other, and growing nearer and

nearer every hour; the birds are paying their thanksgiving songs for the new habitations I have made for them; my building rises high enough to attract the eye and curiosity of the passenger from the river, when beholding a mixture of beauty and ruin, he inquires what house is rising, or what church is falling; so little taste have our common Tritons of Vitruvius, whatever delight the poetical god of the river may take in reflecting on its streams Tuscan portico, or Ionic pilasters."

The garden is not large, but is celebrated for its wealth of beautiful trees and shrubs, and velvety lawns. A Cedar of Lebanon, 200 years old, is regarded as one of the finest

specimens of that tree known, surpassing even those found at Warwick Castle. Many of the trees planted by the poet are objects of interest, and it is said that the garden has grown to be more attractive than it was during the time of its founder.

The illustration shows Pope's Villa as it appears at present, together with the river front and some of the trees planted by the poet. It is a place of much interest to all who admire the writings of this celebrated poet.

SUMMER TWILIGHT.

The twilight angel softly bends her face,
The while her sweet lips kiss the daisies white,
And at her touch they breathe a soft goodnight
And shut their eyes in every meadow space.

The Water Lilies, 'neath her soft caress,
Fold in their petals white, their hearts of gold,
Becoming buds again, soft fold on fold
And sleep upon the waves' cool restlessness.

Her dewy pinions spread deliciously!
Close sheltered 'neath their noiseless trembling,
Primroses quiver on their slender stems
And open wide, sweet eyes fairly.
And fireflies from their hiding places spring,
Embroidering all her robes with living gems.

Erie Co., Pa., Jan. 30, 1903. Lillie Ripley.

THE FLOWER'S MISSION.

A choice Chrysanthemum he brought
To grace the window sill,
Where walls around
Were grim and browned,
And darkness lingered still.

This large and pure and spotless flower
Graced well the humble place,
As though a bloom
In choicest room
Placed in a Dresden vase.

A lesson thus is taught to us
To brighten earth's dark way,
Dispelling gloom
By scattering bloom
Where joy will bless the day.

THREE OLD ROSES.

MR. EDITOR:—

PLEASE give the names of the following old Roses:

WHITE ROSE.—This is perfectly double, from two to three inches across, and generally opens in the morning. When first open the centre is creamy, with faint salmon tints, but by night it is pure white. The bush grows from three to five feet high, and is perfectly hardy. It has very few thorns.

ANS.—This is known in lists as *Rosa alba*. It is supposed to be a cross between *R. Canina* and *R. Gallica*. It has been in cultivation since 1597.—Ed.

SEMI-DOUBLE ROSE.—This grows a foot high, and seems to have underground root stalks which shoot up unexpectedly, sometimes several feet from the parent, forming new plants. The blossom is semi-double, and a deep, rich crimson. It grows anywhere—on a ledge, in sod, in sun or shade, adapting itself to any circumstances.

ANS.—Evidently, from its botanical character this semi-double Rose is a hybrid of *Rosa Gallica* and *Rosa Centifolia*, the character of the latter predominating. It is a Rose common in old gardens, and ought to be botanically described and named, but the botanists have seemingly ignored it.

SHELL ROSE.—This Rose is all over an old cemetery here. It is called Shell Rose or Scotch Rose. The plants grow from two to four feet tall, have small leaves and a great many sharp thorns—in fact the stem fairly bristles with thorns. The blossoms are white, with faint streaks of red on the outside petals, the buds being sometimes deep pink. They are in-curved, cup-like, and about as large as a five-cent piece.

ANS.—This is *Rosa Pimpinellifolia*, also sometimes named in botanies *R. spinocissima*. It is said to have come originally from Siberia. There are pink and yellow varieties of this Rose, as well as rosy white, which is the color of the species.—Ed.

I have specimens of all three Roses, but no person here knows their names, and a diligent study of Rose catalogues fails to enlighten me. I was much interested in the red Button Rose inquired for last year. It must be beautiful. Adelle F. Veazie.

235 Rankin St., Rockland, Me.

Treatment of Phyllocactus.—

My Phyllocactus has bloomed every spring since I treated it thus: Rest it from November till the middle of February, in a warm place, not very light, watering just enough to keep the leaves from shriveling. Then, after a thorough watering, bring to the window. My windows are east ones, and I set the plant near the glass. Water freely until the blossoms have faded, then dig a hole in a very sunny place, put in several inches of wood ashes, set in the pot, and firm the earth around it, and let dame Nature care for it, giving her a jog once in a while if she is too economical with her showers. Before the nights get cool lift and repot if necessary.

Mrs. Alvin Briggs.

Caledonia, N. D., June 9, 1908.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

SEVERAL times I have unsuccessfully tried to raise these plants from seeds. Last October, while visiting a relative in a neighboring state, I gathered some

seeds of a tall, chaste white one, and planted them about a week later. Imagine my delight about the first of March, on discovering that the tiny plants had come up. I think every seed germinated, and I believe that the secret of raising them from seeds lies in planting them in the fall, as soon as ripe, and before they have a chance to dry out. I covered the seeds very lightly—scarcely at all.



Perennial Phlox.

L. M. S.

Carroll Co., Arkansas, May 9, 1908.

NOTE.—If more time were given the seeds of Perennial Phlox for germination, allowing the winter to intervene between sowing and germination, many more would report success with these seeds. Try fall-sowing.—Ed.

Double Yellow Buttercup.—Do

any of the sisters have plants of the old-fashioned double, yellow Buttercups, so dear to the heart of our grandmothers, and always seen in their gardens? I sometimes wonder if they are not now catalogued under the name of *Ranunculus*, as I have never seen anyone who was familiar with their botanical name. It is a very hardy, thrifty plant, one plant bearing hundreds of double, bright yellow flowers, as large as a cent. The plant is one of my old standbys, for it never winter-kills, and has stood many years in my flower garden among rare and costly plants. Each year the blossoms seem to say "I am better than the others, for I am pure gold." Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio, June 5, 1908.

NOTE.—The old-fashioned Double Yellow Buttercup or Bachelor's Button is known as *Ranunculus acris* fl. pl.—Ed.

In Dakota.—Beside four tender Chrysanthemums that stood by the garden fence was a Pres. McKinley Carnation. The wind blew some garden litter over them during the winter, and all survived. An Empress of China Rose was wrapped with a piece of burlap last fall, and it is alive to the tip.

Z. McC.
Kingsbury Co., S. D., April 27, 1908.

Acacia Farnesiana.—I raised this plant from seeds, and every year, in February it blooms from tip to bottom, like one grand bouquet, and it is so fragrant! I think it is one of the most beautiful of the trees of California.

Mrs. E. Koch.
Los Angeles Co., California.

EXPERIENCE WITH HYACINTHS.

LAST winter I had some Hyacinth bulbs potted in tin cans and placed in a dark closet in the cellar to root. They were forgotten till after Easter. When found they were in bloom, and perfect, except as to color. The leaves and flowers of a yellow



one were about the same color. A white one had leaves a pale yellow, or as the leaves of any plant would be were they grown in the dark. The stalk was 27 inches from the soil to the top of the flower truss. Need I tell you it was beautiful? They must have been in the dark for three months at least, but could not have been prettier or more perfect. So many of the other Hyacinths did not flower

out well—staying down in the bulb—but did better after I gave them plenty of water at the base of the pot. I learned a lesson for my forgetfulness—that of leaving the pots in the dark longer than five or six weeks, especially if the cellar is cool. Mrs. James Stackdale.

Harlan, Iowa, June 20, 1908.

Sweet Rocket.—I have had plants of white and purple Sweet Rocket for several years but never admired them until this year, which has been a very wet spring, and I found that the beauty of the Rocket, in foliage and bloom, was due to the wet season. It grew five feet tall, and was a mass of flowers which were very pretty for use at Decoration time. I often cut off the seed pods, and in that way procure a second season of bloom, also preventing self-seeding, which it does very freely. The Rocket is a very desirable hardy plant, an old stand-by that is real old-fashioned.

Geauga Co., Ohio, June 5, 1908. Ima.

Bedding Calceolarias.—I have a number of plants of the Shrubby Calceolaria, the small-flowered bedding kind that is so free-blooming. The flowers are all brownish and I would like to get other colors if possible, as I am informed there are various colors. Those I have are just beautiful, being at this time fairly hidden under the masses of flowers.

T. J. Soares.

Hayward, Cal., May 7, 1908.

NOTE.—The colors of the Shrubby or Bedding Calceolaria are mostly shades of yellow and bronzy red. They are all included in good mixtures of this Calceolaria sold by seedsmen.—Ed.

Arabis Alpina.—I purchased a plant of Arabis Alpina last summer and it bloomed in the spring. It was very, very beautiful.

Mrs. Mattie Woodbury.

Oxford Co., Maine.

ABOUT CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A YEAR ago in March we received four Autumn Chrysanthemums of different colors. They were of the florist's kinds, but we bedded them out intending to lift them in the fall. All grew and thrived beyond our expectation, and before we had time to pot them they were budded, and the flowers opened in the border, and afforded lovely bouquets for Thanksgiving. They were only protected from severe frosts by an old sheet. Then sickness came, and the Chrysanthemums were forgotten till the ground was frozen and snow had fallen, and we regarded them as a thing of the past. But to our delight, when clearing up the litter that had blown over them during winter, we found a mass of tiny sprouts around each stalk, and now, April 27, they are three or four inches high. And this was in cold Dakota.



Z. D.

Osceola, S. D., April 27, 1908.

Wonder Lemon.—Mr. Editor:—I wish you could see my Wonder Lemon. I got a little plant about five years ago. I have picked 18 immense Lemons, and the tree is still bearing.

Cath. M. Callaghan.
Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7, 1908.



Wonder or Ponderosa Lemon.

NOTE.—The Wonder or Ponderosa Lemon is excellent for lemonade, pies, etc., being less acid than the lemon of commerce. I have a number of the young trees planted in Florida, and they were in fine condition when I was there last winter. I hope soon to enjoy Lemons from my own trees, as well as Oranges, Tangerines and Grape Fruit, of which we had an abundance last winter.—Ed.

Remedy for White Worms.—Allow the ground infested with white worms to become quite dry, then soak well with warm water to which has been added a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor. I have found this remedy a good one for these pests in pots of common Geraniums, but cannot speak of its use upon other plants.

Mrs. C. B. Coore.

Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 18, 1908.

Starting Canna Seeds.—Had Mrs. Carrel, of Iowa, poured boiling water over her Canna seeds and let them set in a warm place for several days they would have sprouted nicely, without the tiresome filing or grinding.

Frances Johnson.

Johnson Co., Mo., June 6, 1908.

GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

DEAR FLOWER FOLKS:—I will tell you of the grand old garden my early childhood knew—the garden where from early spring till late fall there was never a dearth of flowers.

First in spring came the Crocus and pale Snowdrops, then a bewildering maze of Hyacinths, Daffodils, Jonquils and the dear old "Border Flags." I think this flower must live now only in memory, for I have tried to get some of it for my own garden, but could not. [It is the *Iris pumila* of catalogues.—Ed.]



Crocus.

Tulips too, in red and yellow, bloomed in this garden, and some pure white ones were there, as fair in my sight as any Lily that ever grew by Siloam's cool and shady rill. And best of all, these flowers in their rich colorings, were scattered freely everywhere, just as if Nature, loving that little front yard, had placed them there.

Later came purple and white Lilacs, Pinks and many other flowers, the names of which I do not now remember. Then the Roses, fully forty different varieties. Then came the Dahlias, gorgeous and stately, which were grandmother's greatest pride.

And yet, for all this wealth of rich color and bloom, my best remembrance is of the back yard, with its great old apple trees, swaying grape vines, peaches and plums, highly colored and doubly tempting because they were "forbidden fruit" in their unripe state. Here, too, the first sweet English Violets unfolded in the golden sunshine, making this sheltered spot a second Eden. Here also was a winding border of currant bushes.



Double Narcissus.

Among the flowers I loved best in grandma's garden were the Pæonies or Pinies, as she used to call them. And especially dear was a large crimson one [*Pæony officinalis rubra*.—Ed], set there by my Uncle John

just before the great wave of war swept over our country, taking the bravest and best, and leaving many a home desolate. Of course I know the other Pæonies were really just as beautiful as was this one, but whenever I saw it I thought of the boyish soldier boy who marched so proudly away to the cruel war, and never came back again.

Then there were the herbs—truly to me, a thorn in the flesh; and oh, how sure I used to be that I would never have any of them in my garden. How many of the readers, I wonder, have not at some time, thought the same, when forced to take some of grandmother's bitter, but ever healing herb tea? Yes, I loved the flowers, but I really did hate grandmother's herb bed!



Tulip.

Oh, how happy those early days of childhood were; and what a dear delight was the old garden. I say *was*, for it is no longer, but perished not many years after the gentle hands that cared for it were folded on the frozen bosom, and grandma was laid in the "Silent City of the Dead." Still though it be vanished from earth, the memory of that garden lives in my heart, and ever speaks to me of the best, purest and noblest things of life; speaks of a noble life, lived for love and humanity, not the gain of paltry self.



Bouquet of Dahlias, "Grandmother's greatest pride."

Mary E. Humphreys.
Athens Co., Ohio, May 16, 1908.

German Iris.—I have nine varieties of German Iris, but am not satisfied; I want others. I have cream yellow, yellow with brown falls, and seven shades of blue. I also have blue with yellow falls, but it failed to bloom this year. One day a boy said my fine white Iris looked like a white rag on a stick. I believe men are few who appreciate a lovely flower.



German Iris.

Ima.
Geauga Co., Ohio, June 7, 1908.

NOTE.—Pink Beauty is one of the loveliest of the German Iris, and a curious, free-blooming one is Rosy Queen. Madam Chereau is a tall, elegant blue and striped sort.—Ed.



THE BROOK.

Many scenes long since forgotten,
Through my waking thoughts now glide,
As I sit on the bank and listen,
To the brooklet's rippling tide.

As a child, I often wandered,
Where the rushes tall have grown,
And watched the water swiftly flowing,
O'er its glistening bed of stone.

Deep within its crystal bosom,
Silvery fishes used to play;
How I loved to watch their movements—
Passing happy hours away.

Oft I wandered 'neath the shadows
Of the Willows, bending o'er,
Where the blue-faced violets nestled,
On that dear, but tiny shore.

Oft I watched the bubbles sailing,
Bearing pictures of the sky;
At the same time giving glimpses
Of the clouds that floated by.

Oh! the happy days of childhood,
When in idleness we roam;
Chumming with grand, Mother Nature,
'Neath blue skies of a country home.

Though we sometimes crave for changes,
Growing tired of peaceful ways;
Time will often find us sighing,
For those quiet, youthful days.

Though long years have flown forever,
In the past's encircling arms,
To my heart, scarce less enchanting,
Still the brooklet has its charms.

Buffalo, N. Y. Ellen Kent.

THE OLD HOME.

The flowers scent the evening air
Around the dear old spot;
The gold-finch trills such dreamy notes
Down in the meadow lot.

The oaks, so beautiful and green,
Stand just above the spring,
Where robins at the early dawn
Their carols softly sing.

The same dear evening star looks down
From rosy tints beyond;
The same old silvery moon sends forth
Her light so fair and wan.

No hand can paint nor poet write
The beauty of that spot,
At evening when the whip-poor-will
Sings 'round the dear old cot.

Elk Co., Pa., June 5, 1908. Ella J. Rothrock.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

There is a little flower, of sky-blue tint and white,
That blossoms in the sunlight, and goes to sleep
at night;
'Tis a token of remembrance, and if you know it not,
I will whisper in your ear 'Tis the sweet Forget-me-not.

Harriet J. Sutton.

Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1908.

THE PROPOSAL.

Oh Robin, blithe, don't tell it out so loud,
You saucy redbreast rover;
I'm sure we never thought you were a crowd
Down there in the blooming clover.

But instead of family errands, all the while,
O cunning, sly romancer,
With looks demure and innocent of guile
You were listening for my answer.

But, tell-tale, wise and curious bird,
Did you roughly try to discover,
When I whispered the small and happiest word,
What occurred 'neath the hat's wide cover?

I know the sky is bluer than before,
That you need not keep repeating;
That Nature lavishes bountiful store,
And the forest choir sends greeting.

But, Robin, cease your jubilant strain,
And finish the tale hereafter;
My heart would echo a soft refrain,
While the tears lie close to laughter.

Emma C. Hinish

Wayne Co., Ohio, June 8, 1908.

MY CACTUS.

I have in my window a Cactus,
With thorns an inch or so long,
And when you come anywhere near it
You are pierced by every prong.

And why do I keep such a monster,
Not worthy to cumber the ground?
Why, sure, after much patient waiting
Most beautiful blossoms are found.

The Cactus is like many people!
Go near them and you get a sting;
But patiently you go around them,
And blossoms begin to spring.

Oft times we think pay is so little,
For the care we give them each day,
But wrapped in the heart of the thorns, dear,
The beautiful flowers hold sway.

Dickinson Co., Iowa. Mrs. Kate Martinson.

TRANSPLANTED.

Say, little foreigner, what do you think
Of our northern clime, I wonder?
When you look from the window on ice and snow,
And mind how the cold winds bicker and blow,
In your small plant brain there's a fear, I know,
That Nature has made a blunder.

With your feet cramped up in a wooden pot
Of the golden west you're dreaming,
Where flower and fruitage are on one bough,
And mocking birds tilt in the Rose tree now,
And warm on the great Sierra's brow
The westering sun is beaming.

And your dream is all so real to you
I see frail buds awaking;
Oh, poor little foreigner, far from home,
Like you, there are women and men who roam
Who never can thrive on an alien loam
Because their hearts are breaking.

Washington Co., Vt. Florence Josephine Boyce.

FACTS.

Gentle words from gentle people;
Apples come from apple trees.
From the soul where strife prevaileth,
Ne'er will come the things to please.
As in "sunlight" there's a blessing,
And refreshing dew's that fall,
The kindly words will awaken
Gladness in the hearts of all.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

IT IS well to keep the late-flowering Chrysanthemums in pots, shifting into larger pots as they grow. Never let them become root-bound, and never let them lack for water. If allowed to dry until they wilt it gives them a set-back that they rarely overcome. A shady place out-doors, plunging the pots in coal ashes, promotes their welfare. For planting out use the early-flowering varieties. If given protection in winter at the



North they will not need to be lifted, and their flowers will develop well out-doors. If the largest flowers are desired take off all of the side buds, leaving only the central one. The strength of the stem will be thrown into this, and it will be abnormally developed. The immense blooms seen at Chrysanthemum Exhibitions are produced in this way, the plant being trained to a single stem, with one flower at the summit. Liquid fertilizer is applied to stimulate growth, and encourage complete development.

Cineraria Plants After Blooming.

—After Cinerarias have bloomed cut them back and bed them out in partial shade during summer, or throw them away. If they revive by autumn, pot them for winter-blooming. It is generally better to start plants from seeds every spring for the following winter's bloom. In summer the plants like a cool, airy, shady place, and must be syringed regularly, or treated so as to avoid green flies. Chopped tobacco stems placed over the soil about the plants will often keep the fly from becoming troublesome. Shift the plants as they grow, to keep them growing.

Angle Worms.—Mr. Robert Forest, of Canada, writes that his "land is full of fish, or angle worms," and he wants to know how to get rid of them. He should apply a liberal dressing of lime, and thoroughly incorporate it with the surface soil.

HOLLY.

THE common Holly, *Ilex ovata*, is a slow-growing hardy tree found in moist woods in the coast states from Northern Maine to Florida. It will attain the height of 50 feet. Its foliage is evergreen, coriaceous, elegant in shape, and rather dense. In autumn it is bespangled with numerous scarlet fruits, and the branches are then prized for making wreaths and festoons for Christmas decoration. Young trees are freely produced by sowing the berries while fresh, and letting them remain in the seed box till they germinate, which will be in about two years. Trees will grow in full exposure to the sun, if the soil is deep and moist, but they prefer a partial shade. They are prized as a cemetery tree, and for park decoration, their rich green foliage and scarlet fruits being especially admired after the deciduous trees have dropped their foliage in autumn. They may be transplanted, but if small should be well protected from sun and wind until the roots become well established in the soil.

Starting Clematis.—*Clematis Jackmanii* may be propagated from seeds, but the seeds start tardily, requiring, frequently, from two to three years to start after the seeds are sown. The common mode of propagation is by grafting upon pieces of root. The root is split, the scion inserted, tied in, and then potted in a small pot and kept in a case or frame where the temperature is moist and warm. The best method for the amateur is by layering. Scrape the stem slightly where buried, to promote root growth. Propagation is also effected by placing cuttings of the vine in moist sand.

Hyacinths and Narcissus.—After these have bloomed in the house in winter keep them watered till spring, then set the pots in the cellar till November, when they may be bedded out. If bedded in spring the bulbs are liable to start in the autumn, and the bloom will be destroyed by frost. As a rule, however, forced bulbs are considered worthless. Florists throw them away after the blooms are cut, and plant newly imported stock the next season.

Asparagus Plumosus.—Much like *Begonia rubra*, this *Asparagus* throws up strong shoots from the root, each succeeding shoot growing higher and higher. Until the shoots attain their height they appear as bare, leafless stems; but soon the lace-like leaves develop, and clothe them with delicate apparel.

Pierson Fern.—This Fern, under ordinary conditions is liable to revert to the Boston Fern, from which it originated. It should be grown in leaf-mould, have partial shade, good drainage and plenty of water. The Tarrytown Fern is more reliable, but is of dwarfer habit.

AT DAWN OF DAY.

THE first pink flush was in the Eastern sky, and birds were chirping in an uncertain, drowsy way, when we pushed the boat from shore and glided out upon the smooth surface of the lake. Not a ripple marred its level expanse, and far toward the western shore it faded in the shadows of retreating night.

"Now to see the Lilies open!" cried Nate, with a happy smile. "It is a sight worth seeing."

Then he bent to the oars and sent the boat in and out among the islands which dotted the lake until we reached "Lover's Lane", a water passage between one of the largest islands and the main land, filled with reddish green pads. The long pointed buds lay thick upon the surface, but there were no signs of Lilies.

The pink flush deepened in the East, a golden rim appeared above the horizon, and a shaft of yellow light fell athwart Lover's Lane. The pointed buds quivered as they felt the magic of the Sun's morning kiss; the



green outer petals burst open, disclosing the pink lining and creamy Lilies shut within; the flowers expanded gradually, yet visibly; and ere long Lover's Lane was white with their beauty, fragrant with their perfume, and we gathered bunches, and bunches and bunches—enough to cover the bottom of the boat, and then I wanted more. We were in fairy land, floating in a sea of Lilies.

"That is how the Lilies open," said Nate softly. "That is how love expands." And what else was said has nothing to do with this story.

It might have been seconds, or minutes, or hours when Nate noticed a peculiar motion on the lake's surface and grasped the oars quickly.

"Pickerel!" he exclaimed; pickerel for dinner! Get out the line—it's in the locker—now!"

He sent the boat ahead, shipped the oars, and I cast the line as we floated. Suddenly there was a quick, sharp pull at the line and Nate leaned forward excitedly.

"Play him! Play him!" he shouted, but didn't offer to take a hand in the game.

Everyone knows what pickerel fishing is, and in the end the catch lay in the boat, a fine fish of eight pounds or more.

"That is how fish are caught," said Nate

significantly. "They may struggle for liberty at first but a firm hand will land them all right!"

Then, through a flood of bright, warm sunshine, with birds singing around us, and joy in our hearts—we went to breakfast.

Middlesex Co., Mass. Ella H. Stratton.

PRETTY POT COVERS.

YOU can transform those ever-present plebeian tin cans, in which most plants thrive better than in porous pots, in this way: Take a piece of pliable pasteboard as wide as the can is deep, and join it in a circle, large enough to slip the can into easily. Now take stiff, brown paper, such as hardware stores use, cut in two-inch squares, fold squares cornerwise, then fold triangle again, making a smaller triangle. Sew these all around each edge of the foundation, letting the points extend above the edge. Sew the next row just below it, lapping just enough to conceal the stitches of the former row, and so on until the foundation is covered, and the straight edges of the triangles meet in the centre. Tack a fold of stiff paper around the middle, and over the stitches that show. Paint it brown or dark green, and it will resemble a pine burr. I use common china saucers to set my cans in.

L. M. S.

Carroll Co., Ark., May 9, 1908.

My Summer Kitchen.—I have a small yard fenced in around my back door with six-foot chicken wire. The wire is covered in summer with Morning Glories, Nasturtiums, Hyacinth Beans, Cypress Vines, etc. Inside long flower beds are laid out and planted, and the north side has a row of mixed Hollyhocks, bordered with hardy Chrysanthemums, Sweet Williams, Pinks, Perennial Poppies, Feverfew, etc. Balsams, Petunias, Larkspur, Asters and Pansies occupy another bed. A shady part is kept for Geraniums, Fuchsias, Begonias and Cinerarias. Over the south end of the porch Sweet Honeysuckles bloom, and the other end is sided up so the storm cannot beat in. Here I have my stove in summer, and do most of my work. It is much pleasanter than the stuffy kitchen, and when a friend calls the large rocking chair is always ready for an occupant. Try my plan, you sisters who are housewives.

Fayette Co., W. Va.

Orpha Andres.

The Geranium.—The Geranium is always first, on account of old associations, sure-blooming and adaptability to various conditions. And there is no plant that will respond to and withstand the uncertain care of the novice. When but one plant is grown it should be the Zonale Geranium.

Rhea Co., Tenn.

S. E. McClelland.

Rooting Roses.—I always dig deep in the chip pile for the rotted chip dirt to root rose cuttings in, and have excellent luck.

Frosty, N. C., May 25, 1908. Mrs. Strowd.

ORIGIN OF THE SWEET PEA.

HERE was a whirl of wings and chatter of voices, and lo! the fairies had come. They stood admiring the pale green foliage of the garden English Pea, with its wealth of white blossoms. They thought it too delicately beautiful for a vegetable, so they set to work to make a new flower, to transform this particular row into a thing of beauty.

Each fairy took out a little paint pot and with their tiny brushes touched each flower, making some pink, blue, lavender, purple, scarlet, yellow and every imaginable color, and behold! the Sweet Pea, with a fragrance all its own, and as sweet as the breath of the fairies who gave it its lovely coloring.

The soft winds kissed the fair flowers and wafted the strangely sweet perfume far and wide, and soon the bees, butterflies and humming birds were there sipping nectar from the newly created flower.

One fairy hid amid the foliage to hear what would be said, and the others peeped from behind the curtains in fairy-land to see who would be first to enter the garden. It was the farmer's daughter with joyous step to gather some sweet Pinks and Pansies in the early June morning. When she beheld the beautiful spectacle she exclaimed,—the fairies! the fairies! the little witches! they are always doing something. But as she drew nearer inhaling the sweet odor, she said those lovely, lovely flowers will repay us a thousand times for the loss of the Peas we love so well. Then the fairy in hiding came out and said: "I am so glad you don't care. These are indeed lovely flowers. You see how beautifully the flowers and the foliage harmonize, and you can keep them until the frost cuts them down, by clipping the blossoms every day, and showering them two or three times a week with fresh water, and drawing a pair of jeweled shears from her girdle clipped some of the long stemmed beauties and gave them to the maiden, then flitted away—her work was done. The maiden fondly pressed them to her bosom saying, "how delicately beautiful and sweet are these

dear, dear flowers; I can never, never thank the fairies enough for them." Then those fairies peeping from behind the curtains in fairy-land sang in chorus so loudly they were heard:

Oh, maiden fair,

Well may you rejoice,

For an angel would stop to pluck them,

To take to paradise.

Webster Co., Ky.

Miss Sallie F. Osburn.

GLOBE FLOWER AND BALLOON VINE.

ONE fall we had a bed of Crimson Amaranth or Globe Flower, and a handsome Balloon Vine, sometimes called Love in a Puff. I took some of the stems with about three of the puffs hanging so gracefully to them, and tied them with four of the crimson Globe Flowers, making cute little nosegays. I had a little grape basket full of them,

and they did look so pretty in the basket. I took these with me when I went shopping, and gave them to the lady clerks of different stores. They pinned them on their shoulders, the tiny green blossoms hanging down, drooping so prettily, and appearing in fine contrast with the crimson Globes. They were greatly appreciated. Both of these are easily grown from seeds, and thrive in any sunny position.

Mrs. E. H. Swift.

Jasper Co., Mo.



Sweet Peas.—Few flowers are so fragrant and give so much pleasure as the Sweet Peas. Planted in autumn, they come into bloom two or three weeks earlier than when sown in spring. They produce larger blooms and have longer stems, and are graceful and beautiful for table decoration. A few sprays of the green foliage adds very much to the beauty of the bouquet. The flowers last well when cut, and the plants bloom more profusely if the flowers are removed before they fade. Seeds can be had for only 5 cents per packet, or 10 cents per ounce, mixed or colors.

To Make Callas Bloom.—If the lady who has trouble with her Calla not blooming will give it a tablespoonful of Castor Oil once every week, she will be rewarded with bloom. Put it on the ground near the plant. I never knew it to fail.

Missouri, Apr. 12, '08. Mrs. W. W. Benson

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS.**A TEXAS WILD FLOWER.**

A SMALL, five-cent plant of this desirable shrub has, in a few seasons, become a large and beautiful plant six feet high, and eight feet across, forming a fan-shaped specimen, with somewhat pendulous branches, which sway gracefully with every passing breeze. When in bloom the effect is lovely beyond description, the white flowers covering the branches like drifted snow. The individual flowers are very large. Some this season were really surprising in size, and with an extra petal resembling a white single rose. I know of no shrub more handsome and ornamental than this large-flowered *Philadelphus*, and I recommend it cordially to all flower lovers. I have two other sorts of *Philadelphus*, an early bloomer and a late one, both very sweet-scented, and desirable for that reason; but they do not compare with the *Grandiflorus*, whose large, waxy petals and heavily powdered anthers elicit extravagant admiration from all who see it.

C. M. R.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.,
June 22, 1908.**Starting Cannas.**

— One spring we put some *Canna* seeds in some good dirt in a window box, and waited a few days, when we found they were just as planted. Then we took them up, and put them in a cup filled with warm water, placing the cup on a shelf near the kitchen stove. In a few days they began to swell and burst, and as they opened we put them in the earth again. In a few days, as Mr. Ferrel says, we were busy counting the new shoots as they came up. As soon as the ground was warm enough we put them out, and had a most handsome bed of *Cannas*—beautiful foliage and a load of blossoms that always attracted attention. I am sure this method is less tiresome than grinding or filing the hard casing around the seeds, while the result was all that could be desired.

W. W. Wakefield.

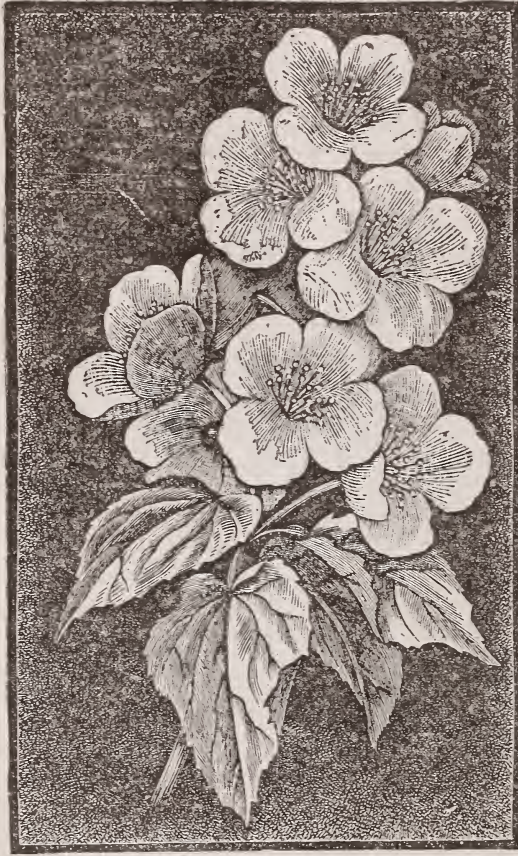
Buffalo, N. Y., June 4, 1908.

WHILE spending the winter months in southern Texas, near the Rio Grande, I saw many pretty wild flowers which bloomed all winter, in spite of the fact that is a hot, dry, sandy region. Among them was a plant with prickly, Poppy-like foliage, which grew about eighteen inches high, and had large, rich crimson, Poppy-like flowers, three or four inches across. I was told that there were white and pink ones also. I could not learn any name for it. I supposed it was *Argemone*, and gathered but few seeds, and they failed to come up. But there are no red *Argemones* catalogued, so Mr. Editor, please tell us what its name is, for I want some seeds of it so badly. Will some Texas sister kindly send me some?

L. M. S.

Carroll Co., Ark.,
May 9, 1908.

Note.—The description is that of *Argemone*, but I have never seen or heard of a species with crimson flowers.—Ed.



PHILADELPHUS FOLIOLOSUS AUREUS.

A Huge Lawn Basket.—Take a strong barrel, lay it on its side on crossed stakes, remove a little more than one-third of the staves. Saw off the obstructing part of the hoops, and make fast at the ends the part surrounding the barrel. Now take a slender Willow or Oak limb, bend it at the middle, and fasten the ends inside the barrel, to make the basket handle. Fill with rich earth, and plant Madeira Vines to twine around the handle, and Wandering Jew to hang over the margin, using Lobelia and Geraniums for the centre. I have had a lawn basket of this kind for several years, and it has been greatly admired and often copied. Mrs. J. E. Davies. King Co., Wash., May 11, 1908.

Pomegranate.—I have a Pomegranate tree raised from a slip I set 30 years ago. It is a perfect beauty when in bloom. It has never fruited. The flowers are very full and double, and borne from June 15 till early September. It is in a half of an oil barrel.

Alice C. Barnes.

Plymouth, Conn., May 13, 1908.

It Is Collinsia Verna.—Mr. Park:—I am sending you a small box of one of our prettiest wild flowers, or at least we found the plants growing wild in the woods. They seem to be quite rare, as very few people have ever seen them around here. A bed of them makes a beautiful display. The tiny plants come up late in autumn, and remain bright and green all winter, coming into bloom the first of May, and lasting from two to four weeks. We have sowed seeds of them several times in spring, but they never grew for us. An unusually heavy rain yesterday practically ruined the flowers, so I cannot send very fine specimens, but hope they will do for you to tell what they are, for we should like so much to know the name of them.

J. B. Inbody.

Goshen, Ind., May 19, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—I will tell you of some of the wild flowers which grow in our locality: Erythronium or Dog-tooth Violet, Claytonia or Spring Beauty; White Rue Anemone, Sanguinaria Canadensis or Blood-Root; yellow, white and blue Violets; Silene Virginica or Fire Pink; Geranium Maculatum, often called Crowfoot; Ceanothus or Evening Primrose; Arisaema triphyllum or Indian Turnip;



VIOLET.

Orchis spectabilis; Sisyrinchium, or Blue-eyed grass, also a yellow star grass that grows in dry places; Medeola Virginica, or Indian Cucumber root; Campanula or Bellwort. Of flowering shrubs none compete with Calicanthus floridus. We have, however, Benzoin or Spicewood, and a few Crataegus or Hawthorns. A. M. Preston. Vanata, Ohio, May 7, 1908.

THE "HIGH PURPOSE" OF CATS.

An anonymous letter mailed at New York, accuses the editor of being "partly crazed" because of "abusing the poor dumb cat, created by God to serve, perhaps, as high a purpose as the animal man." The writer, who is evidently ashamed to sign a letter manifesting so much ill-temper, and using so many vulgar and abusive words, states that "one life given by the Almighty, is just as much to Him, as any other life." Those who, on account of prejudice or lack of judgment so regard the cat are hardly worthy of serious consideration. Low indeed, would be man's condition if he had no higher aim than to occupy a crazy rug by the fire place, and find his chief delight in the destruction of our little song birds. For the benefit of the "Anonymous City Friend," however, the editor would say he has no controversy with him (or her), for there are no birds in the city but sparrows, and the cat cannot catch them, nor would anyone care if it did. He would not object if every city family had each a dozen cats, for they would do no harm except to sing at night the delightful songs (?) which lovers of bird-catching cats enjoy. If they "serve, perhaps, as high a purpose as the animal-man" the city would be all the more attractive (?) if there was a cat for every inhabitant; but let me visit it only in daytime, for the awful fighting and scratching and yammering of night-time, while the cats were "serving their high purpose" I would want left to more appreciative admirers of cats than the editor.

QUESTION.

Tulips in Oregon.—Will some Oregon sister give her method of caring for Tulips and Hyacinths in this state? When should they be planted, and should they be lifted, and if so how should the bulbs be kept.—Mrs. H., Oregon.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl of 10 years, and I write to ask you to send me sample copies of your Magazine, as I wish to get up a club of subscribers. Send them right away.

Shattuck, Okla.

Glee Romig.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 11 years old, and go to school. I am fond of painting, and my favorite flower is the Sweet Pea. A robin builds its nest in a bush at the corner of our porch every spring. I love to watch it and hear it sing.

Otsego, Michigan.

Ruth Null.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a boy 10 years old. I help cut the wood, and feed two calves. I am going to put up a lot of boxes for the birds. I love to see trees grow, and am going to plant a lot of them.

Russell O. Beero.

Delaware Co., N. Y., March 19, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mamma has been buying seeds of you for 20 years, and has taken your Magazine as long as I can remember. We live on a farm. I go a mile to school, and am in the seventh grade. I am 11 years old.

Elinor Murdock.

Stationville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—We live in town, but I like the country and enjoy the Children's Letters. I have five brothers and four sisters. One sister is a cripple, and cannot walk or read, so I read the Children's Corner to her. She likes the letters real well. She likes to play with my doll, and likes to watch me make clothes for it.

Belmond, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1908. Nellie Sands.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am nearly eight years old, and have three dolls; also a Teddy bear that is white with a collar and chain. Mamma has a plant named Inch-a-day. It is growing in a bucket on the back porch, and there is a bird's nest in it with little blue eggs. There were four in the nest, but the little bird knocked one out.

Emmelyne Smith.

Jackson, Cal., May 9, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 11 years old. I will tell you all about my pet rabbit. He is as black as a crow, and will eat from my hands anything I give him. He is very large, and so cunning. He will run and hide when he sees a dog. His name is Bonny. I got him as a Christmas present from my new brother-in-law. My mamma raises quite a variety of flowers.

Mary Underhill.

Barlow, Ky., May 8, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl, 10 years old, and live on a ranch of 900 acres. We have a family horse named Dock. One day last summer sister and I were riding him, galloping, and the saddle turned and we fell off. Dock stopped and turned around, and we petted him. He nosed around our heads to see if we were hurt, then we tightened the saddle and went on riding. Your little friend,

Edith Giems.

North Liberty, Ind., March 12, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—I certainly would not like an alligator for a pet; it might eat me. Don't you think so? I will tell you about our chickadees. Last winter my brother was working in the woods, and had to carry his dinner. One day while he was eating a dear little chickadee came and took possession of some of the frosting on a piece of cake he had laid down. I think they are the cutest little birds there are.

Margaret Batterbee.

East Jordan, Mich., March 5, 1908.

Birds in California.—Mr. Park:—A few years ago Robins and Meadow Larks were offered in our markets. They were on skewers, all ready for the broiler. But now, I am happy to say, that is a thing of the past. The people realized the great harm done to other states as well as their own, for some of the birds remained here the year round. So laws were passed, prohibiting the killing of Robins and Larks at any time, and our game commission takes very good care to see that the law is enforced. We hope to see every southern state enact and enforce laws for the preservation of our song birds, and dear Robin particularly.

Subscriber.

San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 29, 1908.

PICK THEM OUT.

5 Plants 25 cts. 12 Plants 50 cts. 25 Plants \$1.00. 100 Plants \$3.50. Mailed, Safe Delivery Guaranteed, including also a Subscription to Park's Floral Magazine.



SPECIAL FOR SEPTEMBER—I offer a great bargain this month to those who send me an order for \$1.00's worth of plants selected from the following list. In addition to the 25 plants you select, I will send the eight choice plants mentioned on front cover page **ENTIRELY FREE**. These plants are usually retailed by florists at 15 cents each. If you do not want so many plants see your friends and get up a club; you can then divide them, and thereby secure the premium plants for yourself. Don't fail to order before October 10, as this bargain offer will not appear next month.

Abutilon Eclipse
Mesopotanicum



Souv. de Bonn
Santana
Acacia lophantha
Verticillata and others
Achania Malvaviscus
Achillea Pearl
Parnica, Filipendula
Achimenes mixed
Achyranthus, NewCarmine
Achyranthus Emersonii
Ageratum white
Agrostemma, white, scarlet
Albizia julibrissin
Alstroemeria aurantiaca
Alternanthera, red, yellow
Brilliantissima
Paronychoides major
Alyssum Saxatile



Asparagus Sprengerii
Plumosus nanus

NOTE.—Asparagus Sprengerii is one of the most beautiful of basket plants. The foliage is apple green. Easily grown.

Arabis Alpina
Aristolichia elegans
Arum Italicum black Calla
Arum Carnutum
Asclepias incarnata
Amorphophallus Rivieri
Anthemis Chamomile
Aquilegia in variety
Amomum Cardamomum
Bauhinia Purpurea
Begonia, Rex, in variety
Begonia Feasti Cork Screw

NOTE.—Begonia Feasti Cork Screw is the same as the old Feasti or Beefsteak Begonia, except the leaves are curled like a cork screw. It will surely please you.



Begonia, Tuberous in var.
Begonia, fibrous-rooted,
see list of last month.
Blackberry Lily
Bougainvillea Sanderi



Boston Smilax
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cactus, Queen of Night
Opuntia variegata
Caladium, Fancy Leaf

Campylobotrys regia
Canna, robusta
Cordylone Indivisa
Carex Japonica.



Carnation Grenadin, white
Cassia Marilandica
Cestrum laurifolium
Boeticus
Campanula, white
Carpatia, blue
Campanula in variety
Camphor Tree
Ohlidanthus fragrans



Chrysanthemum Frutescens
Polly Rose, white
Alice Byron, white
Ivory, white
Jeannie Nonin, white
Timothy Eaton, white
Col. Appleton, yellow
Major Bonnafon, yellow
Cremo, yellow
Robert Halliday, yellow
Dr. Enguehard, pink



Coleus Booker Washington,
a dark-colored variety
Golden Bedder

Coleus, Ornatus
Fancy in variety
Verschaffeltii
Fire Brand
Coreopsis grandiflora
Crassula cordata
Cuphea platvcentra.



Cyclamen in sorts.
Daisy, Double, delicate
Daisy, Snowball, white
Longfellow, red
Daisy, Ox-eye, Shasta
California
Alaska
Delphinium, perennial
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Gracilis
Dianthus Semper, yellow
Dielytra spectabilis



Digitalis, Foxglove
Doronicum Caucasicum
Eranthemum Pulchellum
A fine winter-bloomer.
Erythrina Crista Galli
Eucalyptus citriodora
Eucomis punctata
Eupatorium riparium
Riparium variegatum
Euphorbia splendens

NOTE.—Euphorbia Splendens is popularly known as Crown of Thorns. It blooms well either in winter or summer, the flowers being a lovely vermillion and charming in form.

Ferns, Tender in variety
Hardy in variety
Ficus repens
Fuchsia, single:
Black Prince, single
Silver King, single
Mrs. Chas. Blanc
Speciosa
Double:
Monarch, double
Gloire des Marches
Rosa Patrie
E. G. Hill



Funkia subcordata grandif.
Ovata and Undulata var.
Gaillardia grandiflora
Genista Canariensis
Goodyeara pubescens
Guava, fine fruit for pots.



Geranium, Prætenale
Geranium, Ivy Leaf,
Geranium, S. A. Nutt
Gen. Grant
John Doyle
E. G. Hill
Eugene Sue
Granville
Jacquerie
Tiffin



Hemerocallis flava
Middendorffiana
Sieboldii
Thunbergii
Heterocentron album
Hibiscus, pink, crimson eye
White, crimson eye
Helianthus Maximilliana
Helianthus tuberosum
Multiflorus fl. pl.
Hollyhock, double, in sorts
Hop, common



Impatiens sultani
Holsti

Honeysuckle, Halls
Reticulata
Hoya Carnosa, Wax Plant
Inula, (Elecampane)
Iris in variety



Ivy, Irish or parlor
English variegated
Kenilworth
Jasminum gracillimum
Nudiflorum
Revolutum
Jerusalem Cherry.



Justicia sanguinea
Velutina
Kalmia Latifolia Laurel
Lavender
Leucanthemum, Triumph
Ligustrum, Amoor River
Lilium Takesima
Lilium, Tigrinum single
Lily of the Valley
Fortin's Giant
Linum Perenne, blue
Lopesta rosea
Lychnis Lagascae
Lysimachia, Moneywort
Mackaya Bella
Malva Moschata
Manettia bicolor
Mexican Primrose
Monarda Didyma
Nicotiana Sylvestris, Affinis
Sanderw
Oxalis, Bowli
Arborea coccinea
Alba
Oenothera Frazerii
Otaheite Orange
Paeonies Chinese, in variety



Palm, Phenix Canariensis
Palm, Cocos Weddelliana
Palmetto
Pardanthus Chinesis
Parsley, triple-curved
Passiflora edulis
Phalaris, ribbon grass
Physalis Franchetii
Pinks in variety
Pink, Essex Witch
Pilea Muscosa
Pittosporum Tobira
Platycodon blue, white

Polygonum Multiflorum
Pride of India Tree



Primula Mallow Leaf
Primula, Veris Duplex
Forbesi
Vulgaris
Acaulis
Chinese Fern Leaf
Fringed
Obconica
Verticillata
Pyrethrum, mixed



Phlox, Boule de Feu, Iris,
Jeanne de Arc, Boule
de Niege, Adonis.
Rhynchospermum Jasmin.



Rudbeckia, Golden Glow
Newmanii, Purpurea
Rivinia Humilis
Rocket, Sweet
Ruella Makoyana
Formosa
Russelia elegantissima



Salvia Praetensis
Rutilans
Sclarea
Fatens
Coccinea splendens
Splend'ns Alfred Raginaw
Robusta
Sage, English

Sansevieria Zeylanica
Saxifraga peltata
Sarmientosa
Sedum, Acre
Selaginella maritima
Silene Fortunei



Solanum Rantonetti
Grandiflorum
Spirea, Filipendula
Gladstone
Palmata elegans
Venusta
Callosa alba
Strawberry, in sorts
Strobilanthes anisophyllus



Sweet William, white, red
Holborn's Glory
Tansy
Thunbergia grandiflora,
Thalictrum adiantifolium
Tradescantia Zebrina



Tricyrtus Hirta
Tritoma corolina
Trollius, Thomas Ware
Veronica Longiflora
Imperialis
Prostrata



Vinca, Hardy
Rosea and Rosea Alba
Viola, in sorts
Weigelia floribunda
Variegata
Yucca filamentosa
Inadricolor
Aloifolia
Gloriosa
Hardy Shrubs.
Abelia rupestris, hardy
Althea Rosea
Amorpha fruticosa
Aralia petaphylla
Baccharis halimifolia
Benzoin odoriferum

Berberis
Vulgaris
 Thunbergii
Cotoneaster angustifolia
Callicarpa purpurea
Cytisus Laburnum
Deutzia crenata fl. pl.
 Elder, cut leaf



Euonymus Americana
Exochorda grandiflora
Forsythia viridissima
Suspensa (Sieboldii)
Hamamelis Virginiana

Hydrangea Paniculata
Kerria Japonica fl. pl.



Koeleruteria paniculata
Ligustrum Ibotum, Privet

California Privet
Photinia Villosa
Philadelphus Mock Orange
Grandiflorus, large-flwd
Spirea Anthony Waterer,
 Reevesi, Van Houtte,
 Frunifolia
Spartium Junceum
Styrax Japonica
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Racemosa

Hardy Shrubby Vines.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia
 Veitchii
Cissus heterophylla
Clematis paniculata
 Ivy English, green
 Abbotsford
 Roses, climbing hardy
 Seven Sisters
 Mary Washington
Wistaria Magnifica, beautiful hardy vine.

Hardy Trees.

American Linden
Cornus florida, Dogwood
Cercis Canadensis, Red-bud



Catalpa Kämpferi
 Cork Elm
Eucalyptus Globosa
Ginkgo triloba
 Mulberry, Russian
 Sugar Maple
 Scarlet Maple
 Sycamore (American)
 Tulip Poplar
 Umbrella Tree
 Weeping Willow

I Have a Full Stock Now. I pay postage and guarantee safe arrival. Remit at my risk. Get up a club. Order this month. **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.**

ROEMER'S GIANT PRIZE PANSIES.

For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the FLORAL MAGAZINE as follows:



White, in variety, pure white, white with eye, white with spots, white shaded.

Red in variety, bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, red with tints and shadings.

Blue in variety, dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined.

Black in variety, coal black, blue black, jet black, dark violet, purplish black.

Yellow in variety, rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, shaded.

Striped and Flaked, all distinctly striped and flaked and splashed.

Blotched and Spotted, pure ground colors, peculiar and odd markings.

Shaded and Margined, margined and rayed in pretty tints and shades.

Azure in variety, light blue, ultramarine, azure, lavender, blue and marked.

Mixed Colors in variety, superb shades and markings, many rare varieties.

If you are already a subscriber you can have the MAGAZINE sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivaling the Tulips in show, sow choice seeds during the Summer. Try it and you will be astonished and delighted with the result. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Penn'a.

CHOICE BERMUDA BULBS.

Bermuda Freesias, large bulbs, sure to bloom, 1 bulb 2 cents, one dozen 20 cents, 100 bulbs \$1.25.

Mammoth Buttercup Oxalis, very large bulbs, certain to grow and bloom, 1 bulb 4 cents, one dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Zephyranthes or Daffodil Lily, a small Amaryllid of great beauty in pots. Colors white and rose. Either color, 1 bulb 4 cents, one dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Four large Freesias and two Zephyranthes may be grouped together in a six-inch pot, while one Mammoth Oxalis is sufficient for a six-inch pot. I will mail the seven bulbs, if ordered before September 15, for only 14 cents. Tell your friends, get up a club and order without delay. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

AS A PREMIUM, I will send you a large bulb of 35 cents), for a club of eight names (\$1.12), and will include *Park's Floral Magazine* on trial to each member of the club. Full cultural directions with every package of bulbs. Get up a club and send me your order at once.

CONSIDER THE LILIES OF THE FIELD.

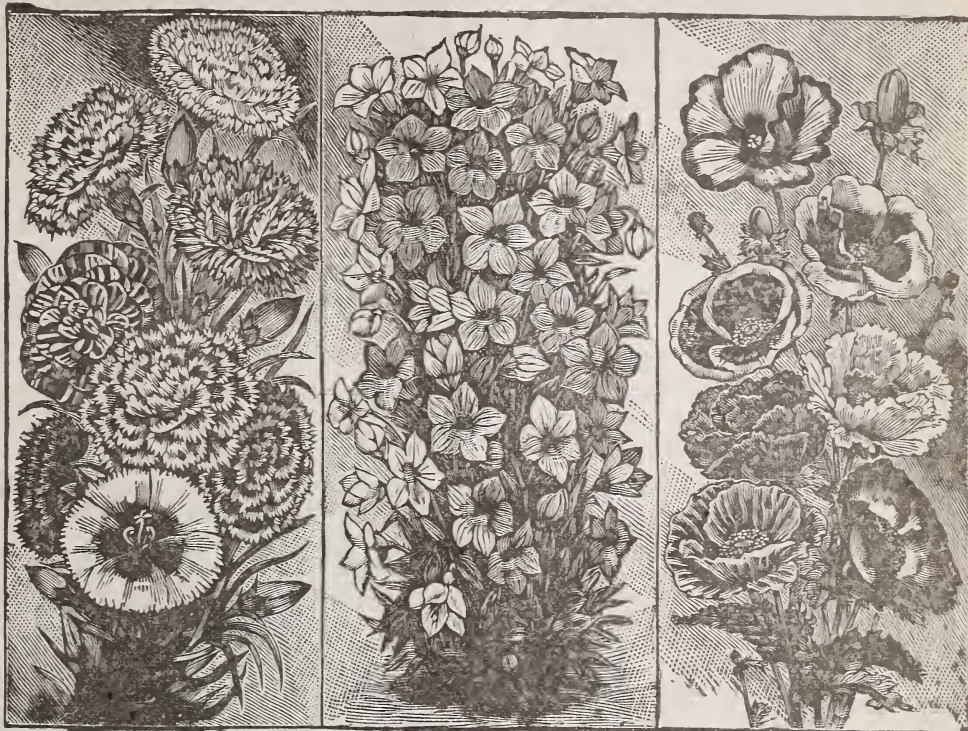
For some years past department stores have been offering wild flowers from Judea as the "Lilies of the Field" spoken of by our Saviour, charging 25 cents for 5 tubers. I now offer tubers of the same flower—10 fine tubers, in colors red, white and blue, and in both single and double form, mixed, all for 10 cents. The bulbs are dry, and may be kept for weeks. They start tardily, but can be depended upon to grow. Avoid keeping the soil wet till the plants start. Merely keep the soil moist. I will mail ten tubers mixed, together with Magazine a year, all for 10 cents, or twelve collections (120 tubers) for \$1.00. Order this month. **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

PALMS FROM SEEDS—FRESH PALM seeds grow well and this is the month to get them. I have just received a fresh importation, and offer a fine mixture of the best sorts at 10 cents per pkt, 3 pkts for 25 cents. The seeds mostly require a month or more to start.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

THE BEST PERENNIALS.

May be successfully sown during September. Sow now where the plants are to stand. Do not transplant them.
Most of them will bloom next season.



PINKS, CARNATIONS, PICOTÉES.

PLATYCODON.

PERENNIAL POPPY.

Poppy, New Hybrid Perennial, the most gorgeous of garden perennials, perfectly hardy, beautiful in foliage, and grand in flower, measuring from six to twelve inches in diameter. I offer a special mixture made up from the finest named sorts. Price 5 cents per packet.

Aquilegia or Columbine, finest large-flowered, large-spurred sorts in all colors—white, blue, red, yellow and variegated, single and double in carefully proportioned mixture. Price 5 cts per pkt.

Campanula, Bell Flower, including single, double and Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells, *C. Pyramidalis*, *C. Turbinata* and others; finest special mixture. Price 5 cents per packet..

Hollyhock, Finest Double, special mixture. I offer Chater's finest strain of Hollyhocks, in all the rich, new colors. Elegant in a group, or as single specimens. Price 5 cents per packet.

Pea, Perennial, the new Giant sorts, the plants of which are perfectly hardy, bloom continuously and freely and are unsurpassed for beds, as well as trellises; all colors, as rose, white, scarlet, flesh, etc., in finest special mixture. Price 5 cents per packet.

Pinks, Carnations and Picotees, a superb mixture of the finest double and single everblooming kinds, flowers deliciously scented, exquisite in texture and very beautiful. Special mixture, price 5 cents per packet.

Sweet William, New Giant Flowered, among the most gorgeous and sweet of garden flowers; single and double, of richest colors, appearing in grand clusters or heads, and scenting the entire garden with rich perfume. Finest special mixture. Price 5 cents per packet.

Platycodon Grandiflora, the large-flowered Platycodon; a first-class perennial, hardy, showy, beautiful and long blooming. Plants grow from one to two feet high, bearing large, graceful white and blue flowers, not unlike an open Campanula or Bellflower. Once started they will take care of themselves. Should be in every garden. Special mixture. Price 5 cents per packet.

Primrose, Hardy Perennial, the hardy Primroses; among the most beautiful and fragrant of our garden flowers. They are showy in the border, and always greatly admired, while any person can succeed with them, being of easy culture, lasting and hardy. I offer a choice special mixture of the finest sorts and colors. Price 5 cents per packet.

Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, in finest mixture. These are among the most beautiful and lasting of garden flowers; plants grow from two to six feet high, showing masses of showy rich blue, white and azure flowers throughout the season; gorgeous in the garden, and fine for bouquets. Price 5 cents per packet.

Digitalis, Foxglove, finest mixture of all varieties. These grow two feet high, bearing lovely bell-shaped flowers in long, erect racemes; colors white, purple, yellow, rose, spotted, etc. They bloom freely every season, and make a beautiful display. Price 5 cents per packet.

Perennials Mixed.—I have put up a general mixture of perennial flower seeds, embracing Arabis, *Alyssum saxatile*, *Aubrietia* and a hundred other fine sorts. These will yield a great variety of beautiful flowers, old and new, and prove a source of much pleasure. Price 10 cents per packet.



The above choice collection of perennials, retailing at 65 cents, I offer during September for 35 cents, or two collections at less than half price, 60 cts. Get your neighbor to club with you and order two collections (24 packets) this month. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

SUPERB MAMMOTH CROCUSES.

Price, 2 cents each, 15 cents for the collection of 10 bulbs; 3 collection, 30 bulbs, 40 cents; 6 collections, 60 bulbs, 75 cents.



Golden King, six inches high; bears from six to eight large, open, golden yellow flowers, the color deep and rich.

Charles Dickens, light blue, each bulb throwing up five or six fine flowers, opening in daytime, but closing at night.

Giant Purple, has a very large bulb, and develops six or eight splendid purple flowers; extra fine.

King of the Blues, not as dark as the preceding, but producing from eight to ten immense flowers of superb form.

Queen Victoria, pure white, each bulb displaying from six to eight large and beautiful flowers; pretty, light green foliage.

For bedding purposes I will mail 100 of these splendid Crocuses for \$1.00. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Penn'a.

I offer a very superior class of Crocuses for cultivation in dishes, or for bedding. The bulbs are all of great size, and each one will throw up several splendid flowers, exquisite in form and color, and exceedingly showy and beautiful. In planting fill a glass dish half full with clear silver sand, cover the bulbs to half their thickness, allowing the upper part to protrude above the surface, and apply water till it stands in the dish as high as the base of the bulbs. Set away in a dark place till roots form, then bring to a cool room. The flowers will shortly appear, making a brilliant and showy display. Every bulb of these Mammoth Crocuses becomes a bouquet in itself, or continues in bloom for some time, throwing up a number of flowers in succession, often several at a time.

Young Fran, exquisite snow-white, each bulb developing a cluster of eight to ten superb, large flowers.

Minerva, lovely white with faint blush shading, the flowers large and opening well, but a few days later than others.

Blue Flag, each bulb bears from six to eight very large, handsome flowers, fine white with black-blue stripes; extra fine.

Gloriosa, lavender blue, shaded and striped with dark purple; large and very free-blooming.

Striped Queen, immense, snow-white, with distinct blue mid-rib; each bulb bears a cluster of six or eight flowers.

THE ORCHID-FLOWERING IRIS.

I OFFER a splendid named collection of the beautiful Orchid-flowering Spanish Iris. They are hardy and gorgeous in groups or beds, blooming for several weeks in spring. The list embraces all the fine colors. Price, the ten fine bulbs, with MAGAZINE on trial, only 10 cents. Or, for bedding purposes, 100 (10 collections) 80 cents. I wish all my friends would try these Iris. Their beauty will prove a revelation to many flower-lovers.

Azure, Philomela, exquisite.

Blue, Darling, finest dark blue.

Yellow, Crysolora, large, bright.

Pure white, Blanche Superb, fine.

Soft white, Blanchard, pretty.

Blue-Bronze, Stellata, blue and gold.

Orange, Prince of Orange, dark bronzy.

Porcelaine, Louise, white, shaded blue.

Gold Bronze, Thunderbolt, showy.

Variegated, Formosa, lilac and olive.



Send Me Ten Trial Magazine subscriptions upon this offer, and I will send you a collection free, including three extra hardy bulbs, my selection. See your friends at once and make up a club.

Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Penn'a.

BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.



The following bulbs are indispensable for winter-blooming. Get them, pot them and place in a dark closet to root, then bring to the window as wanted. They will bloom shortly after being brought to the light.

Chinese Sacred Lilies, fine imported bulbs. Each 8 cents, per dozen 80 cents.

Paper White Narcissus, imported from France. Each 2 cts, per doz. 20 cts.

Double Roman Narcissus, very fine imported. Each 2 cts, per doz. 20 cts.

White Roman Hyacinths, fine bulbs, sure to bloom. Each 4 cts, per doz. 40c.

Italian Hyacinths, (Roman) blue, very fine bulbs. Each 4 cts, per doz. 40 cts.

Italian Hyacinths, Pink, very fine bulbs. Each 4 cts, per doz. 40 cts.

Lilium Harrisii, fine bulbs 15 cents; selected, 20 cents.

These winter-blooming bulbs can be mailed promptly, as they are received from growers earlier than other bulbs. Anybody can grow them.

Cultural directions with bulbs. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Penn'a.

ROEMER'S GIANT PRIZE PANSIES.

Pansies started this month bloom well in autumn and early spring. The plants are thus strong, very free-blooming, and make a gorgeous bed, rivaling Tulips in spring. I offer the choicest seeds in mixture, each mixture 5 cents per packet, or the ten packets with the Magazine a year for only 25 cents.

White, in variety, pure white, white with eye, white with spots, and white shaded.

Red in variety, bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, red with tints and shadings.

Blue in variety, dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined.

Black in variety, coal black, blue black, jet black, dark violet, purplish black.

Yellow in variety, rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, shaded.

Striped and Flaked, all distinctly striped and flaked and splashed.

Blotched and Spotted, pure ground colors, peculiar and odd markings.

Shaded and Margined, margined and rayed in pretty tints and shades.

Azure in variety, light blue, ultramarine, azure, lavender, blue and marked.

Mixed Colors in variety, superb shades and markings, many rare varieties.

Address,

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

GIRVIN'S HANDY CUTTER.

Beats a Knife or Scissors. Is made of Spring Brass highly nickel-polished and contains a blade made of the best steel, which can be removed or replaced. It fits anybody's finger. You need not hold it, thus giving you the free use of your hand. For cutting Grapes, Melons, Sweet Peas and flowers of all kinds it can't be beat. Price 50 cents by mail. Extra blades 10 cents each. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Nursery agents can make big money carrying it as a side line. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for particulars.

H. H. GIRVIN, Paradise, Lancaster Co., Penn'a.



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ABOUT FLORIDA.

St. Petersburg.—This is a very clean and moral town with two saloons and three police. These latter might just as well be doing other work, for I have never seen a case of "drunk" here yet. Tampa Bay is just lovely, affording splendid fishing, boating and bathing.

ED. NOTE.—The work of the saloons was in evidence while the editor was there two years ago from last Christmas, when a "drunk" without provocation, shot a policeman. He was promptly lynched by the citizens, and that was all there was of it.

Climate.—Almost continuous sunshine, still not uncomfortably hot, being tempered by the invigorating breeze from the gulf, from January till June, when the rainy season sets in. The rains then are so heavy as to thoroughly saturate everything, and thus cool off the atmosphere, making it very pleasant all the time till fall, when cool nights and mornings are experienced, with here and there a light overcoat; but actual frosts are by no means common.

Health.—St. Petersburg lies low, and for persons suffering with throat or lung troubles I would recommend a higher altitude. Nevertheless, speaking generally, I believe this town will compare most favorably with others. I have no death statistics before me, but will say a funeral procession is a very rare sight.

Pests.—The common house fly is not nearly so plentiful as in the North, and mosquitoes are not troublesome where screens are used.

Real Estate and Buildings.—Land and house property have been steadily advancing in value for some years. That is, within the city limits; but I think now the prices asked are to the full value, and in some cases inflated. It is true, however, that considerable building is going forward, largely by tourists, who winter here and return to their Northern homes in spring. But as many of the tourists are from the working classes they pitch in and do considerable work themselves, just employing expert labor for the more technical work. For this reason I could not advise contractors with gangs of men to come here, as I well know we have already all the labor that is necessary.

Making a Livelihood.—Briefly, I would say to any and all who are making a good living, to remain where they are, unless for special reasons a change is desirable; then, like the never-filled car, "there is room for one more, especially if he can adapt himself to circumstances."

Respecting the Soil.—I was disappointed, and am yet. It is a bed of sand all over. Scarcely any grain is raised, the soil not being adapted to it. So, as a consequence, feed for horses, cattle and chickens, is "shipped" in, and very high in price. All kinds of farm stock is double the price compared with values in the North. This naturally makes the cost of living expensive, as cereals and meats of all kinds are high.

Truck.—Considerable truck is raised here with the aid of fertilizers, and the demand is good for same in winter, but slack in summer, and as there are no irrigating plants, in a dry time crops are a failure, except in what is called "muck land," which is swamp land "drained." Here the soil is black, and holds moisture. The labor on it, however, is performed principally by hand, for it is unsafe to put a horse upon it unless with muck shoes, which are pieces of tough board clamped onto the horses' feet. On one such piece of land I saw 100 bushels of Irish potatoes raised this year as a first crop, which sold for from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel.

Oranges and Grape Fruit.—This is a large industry here, and fast growing. Groves in full bearing, say 7-year-old trees, are worth from \$300 to \$400 per acre. This is a crop, however, liable to injury by orchard pests, as well as an occasional freeze, so is somewhat precarious.

Chas. J. Richards.

St. Petersburg, Florida, May 7, 1908.

EXCHANGES.

Seeds of Water Lily, Marigold, and Poppy for Calla Lily, Maderia tubers, Oxalis, Dahlias, Cannas and Chrysanthemums. Mrs. Chas. Patrick, Dayton, Wash.

Violets, Callas, Coleus and Geraniums for Rex Begonias, Weeping Lantana, etc. Write first. Annie Powers, Dunnigan, Cal.

Cannas, Caladiums, Honeysuckle and Pinks for Kumquats, Sweet Olives, Lantana or Fuchsia procumbens. Mrs. A. Daniel, Jefferson, Route 5, Ga.

Narcissus for Cannas, Hyacinths or Gladiolus. Mrs. Julia F. Magee, Lebanon, Ill.

Japanese Chrysanthemums and choice flower seeds for hardy Lilies or Ferns. Mrs. C. Douglass, Buc-touche, N. B. Can.

Shamrock and Cape Jasmine for Ferns, Begonias and Geraniums. Mrs. Sarah Morrow, Pauline, S. C. R. D. No. 1.

House plants for hardy Shrubs and Perennials. Write what you have and want. Ida Phillips Brown, Dixfield, Me.

Lily Auratum, Shasta Daisy and Chrysanthemums for Phrynum Variegatum, Boston or Ostich Ferns. Mrs. W. T. Leas, North Water Gap, Route 2, Pa.

Lilies, Golden Glow, Phlox and Ragged Sailor for rooted house plants. Mrs. O. B. Heaster, Glencoe, W. Va.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer made by one of the leading ear specialists in this country. Dr. Brananman offers to all applying at once, two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure permanently Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh in every stage. Address

DR. G. M. BRANAMAN, 1321 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTHERS Bed Wetting cured. 25c package **FREE** C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 69, London, Can.

25 POST CARDS 10¢ FLOWER CARDS Beautiful colored Roses, Violets, Pansies, Daisies, Tulips, Lilies, etc., also Art and Novelty cards, worth 2 to 50 each. All sent prepaid with our big catalog for only 10c. ELLIS ART CO., DEPT. 288, 321 LAWNDALE AVE., CHICAGO

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live in the country, and love flowers and birds. I raise Dahlias and Gladioli, and I like the Ten Weeks Stocks for they are as double as Roses, and so fragrant. Pansies are my favorite flowers. I had a nice bed last year which I raised from seeds sown in April. They began to bloom in the summer, and lasted till in November. I gathered a bouquet of them for Thanksgiving.—L. E. M., Fredericktown, O.

Dear Mr. Park:—Last spring, right after my papa received his flower seeds from you, he was taken sick and died. He was such a lover of flowers. We didn't plant any of the seeds as it was too late. Please tell me of the best flowers for cemetery bouquets—something pretty and not hard to grow.—Ralph Babcock, N. Y.

[Ans.—Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Margaret Carnations, Centaurea Cyanus, Sweet Peas, Asters and Chrysanthemums are all good as cut flowers. For planting upon the graves Arabis, White Columbine, Saponaria, White Iris, Perennial Phlox, Hydrangea paniculata and Yucca are all desirable. All are easily raised. Some come from seeds, and some you can buy as plants.—Ed.]

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 7 years old, and am in the third reader. We live on a farm, and I study at home when not at school. I have a nice pet Ferret named Lize, and a bird named Jimmie, that sings so sweet. Mamma and I dearly love flowers and your Magazine. I have 14 dolls.—Arabella H. McCormick, Irondale, Mo.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mamma has taken your Magazine for fifteen years. I dearly love to read your letters. I think you are a good-hearted man to try to defend the little birds. I like little birds; they sing so sweetly. We have lots of Wrens about our home. My brother and I fix up nests for them by hanging gourds on the porch. I am a great lover of flowers.

Laura Gordon.

Georges Creek, Texas.

Dear Mr. Park:—I go to school regularly and enjoy reading your Magazine. My Pinks and other flowers are perfectly lovely. My Cape Jasmine had 75 blooms last year. Maud Williams. Sussex Co., Va.

EXCHANGES.

Dogtooth Violets and other wild flowers for named Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Violets and bulbs. John C. Sims, St. Marks, Ga.

Gladiolus, for rooted Chrysanthemums or slips of house plants. Emma Jones, Burney, Ind.

Seeds of Sweet William, Campanula, Poppy and other seeds and bulbs for other plants or seeds. Mrs. Henry Eckhoff, Chapin, Ill.

Spotted Calla, Tuberose, Gladiolus and flower seeds for Tulips or Cactus Dahlias. Clara D. Leas, North Water Gap, Pa., R. F. D., No. 2.

Rare perennial plants and seeds for other rare sorts. V. Diviny, Edgewater, Cal.

Three varieties of Cactus and Yucca for Begonias, Pæonies, Cyclamen, etc. Mrs. May Senn, Rotan, Tex.

Ostrich Fern, Asparagus Sprengeri, White Daisy, and red and pink Geraniums for Hyacinths, Freesias, or White Lilies. Mrs. L. J. V. Still, Mt. Enterprise, Tex.

Narcissus, Star of Bethlehem, and Honeysuckle for Iris, Lilies, Hydrangea, and Pæonies. Mrs. Geo. H. Sitts, Keasey, Oregon.

Thyme, Myrtle, Ivy, Malva, etc., for Rose Geranium, Pampas Grass, or Carnations. E. E. Woolley, Woolley, Oregon.

Begonia Manicata Aurea for Templinii, seeds of Columbine, Canterbury Bell, Rocket, for Peren. Pea, Alyssum. M. W. Blanchard, 7 Wilcox St. Ashtabula, O.

Flower seeds to exchange for other seeds or plants. Write. N. C. Wilder, Selma, N. C.

Hardy yellow climbing Rose, Gardenia, Honey-suckles and Iris for Begonias, or Pelargoniums. Mrs. Sade M. Jones, Mammoth Springs, Ala.

Potentilla seeds for Dahlia, Salvia or Cypress. C. L. Hopt, Sebastopol, R. D. No. 1, B. 64, Cal.

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EASILY \$20.00 a week by selling to families OUR FAMOUS TEAS and COFFEES. Greatest Inducement Ever Offered.

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Every person who grows SWEET PEAS to send for my FREE BOOKLET on fall planting. You can get flowers 3 to 4 weeks earlier by planting in the fall.
H. H. GIRVIN, Box 12 Paradise, Lancaster Co., Pa.



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FLASHLIGHTS ON HUMAN NATURE 10c

A 240-page illustrated Book for Adults, containing complete information on Health, Disease, Love, Marriage, and Parentage. Tells all you would hesitate to ask a Doctor. Was 25c.—now 10c., to introduce. By Mail Prepaid on receipt of price. MURRAY HILL BOOK CO., 129-B East 28th St., New York City

EXCHANGES.

Beefsteak Begonia, plain red or variegated for others. J. L. Bowman, Vinco, Pa.

Wandering Jew, Dew Plants, Amaryllis, Madiera Vine, etc., for Geraniums, Dahlias, Wisteria, Chrysanthemums and others. Mabel Lipton, R. 3, Centre, Mo. Geraniums, Christmas Cactus for Fuchsias, Hydrangea, or Oleander. Mrs. N. M. Brumbaugh, R. D. No. 1, Box 24, Nekoosa, Wis.

Purple and white Lilacs for hardy Shrubs, Roses, and plants. Mrs. H. Lackey, Mabel, Mich.

Spotted Callas, Mexican Spider Lilies for Auratum and Fairy Lilies. M. C. Chambers, Plainwell, Box 64, Michigan.

Mixed flower seeds, Dwarf Nasturtiums and hardy plants for Begonia Rex and Telephone, Caladium or Coleus. Mrs. C. C. Sprunger, Berne, Ind.

Chrysanthemums for Lilies, Roses, Honeysuckle, or any hardy plants or shrubs. Mrs. W. A. Tanner, Leohy, Wash.

Honeysuckle and blue Myrtle for Begonia olbia, Manicata aurea, Sanguinea and Rex. Donald Beck, Bonaparte, Box 17, Iowa.

Shrubs or bulbs for Rhododendron shrub. Mrs. H. Harttrung, Chehalis, Wash.

Bridal Wreath and Mock Orange plants for Ferns, Geraniums, Fairy Lilies, Tuberous Begonias or other plants. Mrs. A. M. Gibson, What Cheer, B 127, Iowa.

Seeds of Poppy and Marigold for Coleus, Moneywort, or red foliage Begonia. Mrs. Leora Collins, Carmel, R. D. No. 1, Maine.

BARGAINS IN CHOICE HYACINTHS.

Hyacinths are among the earliest and most beautiful of hardy spring flowers, and to favor my friends I have secured and imported from Holland, where the best bulbs are grown, three collections, embracing the most beautiful and desirable varieties in cultivation. These are all fine, selected, blooming-sized bulbs, carefully grown, and will be sure to give satisfaction. They are suitable for either house or garden, and full directions for culture will accompany every package. These Hyacinths, potted now, will bloom handsomely in the window in winter, or they may be bedded out at once for spring blooming, as they are entirely hardy.



Collection No. 1—10 Bulbs 30 Cts.

Light Pink, Baron Van Thuyll, bears elegant spikes of waxy bluish bells in fine spikes.

Deep Pink Gertrude, compact trusses of splendid bells; very pretty.

Scarlet, Roides Belges, large spikes, rich and graceful; splendid.

Pure White, Alba Superbissima, large bells, immense compact spike; one of the best.

Blush White, Grandeur a Merveille, waxy bells, handsome spike; very fine.

Dark Blue Marie, large trusses, well-shaped bells of fine effect.

Lavender Blue La Peyrouse, fine spikes of elegant bells; exceedingly handsome.

Light Blue Queen of the Blues, huge, broad, erect spikes; fine bells.

Orange Yellow-Herman, lovely bells gracefully set; attractive color; long truss.

Tinted White, Paix del Europe, long truss; large drooping bells; one of the best.

Collection No. 2—10 Bulbs 30 Cts.

Deep Red, Robert Steiger, fine compact truss, graceful bells; showy.

Pink, Gigantea, closely-set waxy bells; large, handsome truss; extra fine.

Blush Norma, light, graceful bells; fine truss; beautiful.

Pure White, L'Innocence, elegant bells; large, showy truss; fine.

Cream White, Baroness Van Thuyll, charming large spikes; bells show a primrose eye.

Tinted White, Mr. Plimsoil, waxy white, showy bells; fine spikes.

Deep Blue, King of the Blues, rich blue very fine bells and spikes.

Dark Porcelain, Grand Matre, erect, handsome truss; large, showy bells.

Lilac Haydn, very fine spike and very charming drooping flowers.

Bright Yellow, Ida, distinct in color; elegant bells; full compact spikes.

Send 60 cents for two of the above Hyacinth collections, or send 60 cents for both collections, and I will add two double Hyacinths as a premium. All are healthy, hardy, and sure to do well in either house or garden. For large beds I will supply these fine Hyacinths, by mail or express, equal quantities of each variety, at \$2.50 per hundred, prepaid. A hundred bulbs will make a bed that will be the envy of your neighbors when in bloom in the spring, and will make a fine show every season for several years.

Double Hyacinths.—The Double Hyacinths are not so handsome or desirable as the single varieties, either for in-door or out-door culture, but I offer a collection of the finest sorts in four colors, as follows:

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Bright Rose-pink, Noble par Merite, double, very handsome bells; compact truss.

Pure White, La Tour d'Auvergne, fine double flowers; heavy truss; a choice, elegant sort.

Bright Blue, Charles Dickens, grand compact spike; graceful bells; one of the finest varieties.

Fine Yellow, Goethe, excellent truss; lovely, graceful bells; rosy salmon, pinkish shading; attractive.

I will supply single named Hyacinths separately at 3 cents each or 35 cents per dozen, and double sorts at 5 cents each or 45 cents per dozen.

AS A PREMIUM, I will mail you one Double Hyacinth for every additional order you send for the above 30 cent collections of Hyacinth; thus for a club of two (60 cents) I will mail one Double Hyacinth, your selection; for a club of four (\$1.20) four Double Hyacinths, etc. See friends and get up a club.

LARGE BULBS.—For 50 cents I will send larger bulbs of either of the above 30-cent collections. These are such bulbs as are mostly retailed at 12 cents each. These larger bulbs are preferable where the largest and showiest spikes of bloom are desired. I can also supply the Double Hyacinths in the larger size, the four bulbs at 25 cents. Address all orders to

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interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young.

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Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again.

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ABOUT THE ROBIN.

There is much diversion of opinion concerning the value of the robin, but few persons can give facts bearing upon the subject. A careful investigation by Mr. A. E. Forbes, who has written a little work on "The Food of Birds," reveals the following definite information:

In February 95 per cent of the robin's food consists of insects, 85 per cent. of which are considered injurious to crops. Of the larvae of the biobio, a garden pest, Mr. Forbes found that each robin consumed an average of 1,500 during the month. In March a large per cent. of cut-worms formed the food. In April the food is chiefly beetles, a few Sumac berries being the only vegetable food. In May 17 per cent. of the food consists of that most injurious pest, the May beetle, the larvæ of which we recognize as the "white grub." In June, July, August and September about half of the food consists of fruit, such as cherries, mulberries, raspberries, grapes, and other fruits, most of them being of a wild nature. Frost grapes, gum-tree berries, elder berries, June berries, etc., are among the fruits consumed. Mr. Forbes determined the variety and amount of the various items of diet by repeated examinations of the craws of various subjects. Few persons who kill a robin for eating cherries, or a black-bird for pulling corn, care enough for the birds to determine their value by examining the contents of the craw, to know what the birds eat. A farmer shot five black-birds pulling corn this season, and did not examine one of them. An observing gardener told me if he had examined the birds' stomach he would have found little, if any corn, but a lot of cut-worms; that the bird pulled the corn chiefly to get the cut-worms and other worms and insects that were found about the roots. After his careful and oft-repeated investigations Mr. Forbes formed a conclusion, thus:—"I do not believe that the horticulturist can sell his small fruits anywhere in the ordinary markets of the world at so high a price as to the robin, provided he uses proper diligence that the little hucksters do not over-reach him in the bargain." And these are our sentiments, to say nothing of the good cheer inspired by the robin's joyous songs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—I must tell you that I just could not get along without "Park's Floral Magazine," it is such a help about flowers. I have been getting it for three years, and have every copy; and I very often turn to the volumes for information, and never fail to find just what I want to know. I have been buying seeds from you for three years and they have been very satisfactory. Mrs. Virginia Cecil.

Co., Jan. 23, 1908.

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Mammoth Buttercup Oxalis, very large bulbs, certain to grow and bloom, one bulb 4 cents, one dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Zephyranthes or Daffodil Lily, a small amaryllis of great beauty in pots. Colors white and rose. Either color, one bulb 4 cts., one dozen bulbs 40 cts., 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Four large Freesias and two Zephyranthes may be grouped together in a six-inch pot, while one Mammoth Oxalis is sufficient for a six-inch pot. I will mail the seven bulbs, if ordered before September 15, for only 14 cents. Tell your friends, get up a club and order without delay. Address

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The finest of all Narcissus for house culture are the Polyanthus varieties. The bulbs are sure to bloom well in winter even under unfavorable conditions, and every window gardener should grow them. I offer the three best, most distinct sorts, and the bulbs are large, sound and reliable. If you want to be sure of a fine display of beautiful and fragrant flowers the coming winter, do not fail to order a collection or more of these splendid bulbs. Price 5 cents each, or the three bulbs for 10 cents. three collections (nine bulbs) only 25 cents, mailed.

Grand Monarque, pure white with citron cup; large and beautiful, borne in splendid trusses.

Gloriosa, soft white with dark bright orange cup; very fine trusses.

Grand Seliel d'Or, beautiful golden yellow flowers in large trusses. This is the true golden Sacred Lily. The flowers are entirely yellow and produced in big trusses; very fragrant.

For winter-blooming treat these as you would Hyacinth bulbs. In the South they do well bedded out. They often do well even in Pennsylvania when bedded out.

Collection of Choice Hardy Narcissus.

10 Splendid Named Sorts, Only 25 Cents.

Orange Phoenix, Eggs and Bacon; very double, richly variegated orange and silver white, finely scented, beautiful; 3 bulbs 10 cents; each 4 cents.

Sulphur Phoenix, Codlins and Cream; full double, large, cream-white with yellow variegations; splendid rare sort; 15 cents each.

Van Sion, the charming, large, golden Daffodil; finest strain; very double, richly scented, 3 bulbs 10 cents; each 4 cents.

Empress, the Giant Single Daffodil; trumpet, rich golden yellow; perianth broad, white, and of great substance. 8 cents each, 80 cents per dozen.

Barri Conspectua, single, orange-yellow, richly stained orange-scarlet; beautiful; 6 cents each, 60 cents per dozen.

Sir Watkin, Single, primrose perianth, crown bright golden yellow, tinged orange, very large and handsome. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

Mrs. Langtry, single, broad, pure white perianth, crown white edged yellow; very handsome, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

Petieus ornatus, an improved, beautiful variety; flowers large, pure white with crimson cup, coming into bloom early; fine for either house or garden. Each 3 cents, per dozen 25 cents.

Ajax Princess, single, sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet, a very handsome variety, known as Irish Giant Daffodil. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per dozen.

Trumpet Maximus, bright golden yellow with twisted perianth; immense in size, very beautiful, excellent for cutting; 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen.



THE ABOVE ARE ALL HARDY, beautiful, fragrant Narcissus, the finest varieties. They may be planted out now, or potted for winter. They make a varied and beautiful group or bed. I supply very fine bulbs in the ten varieties at 25 cents, post-paid, or will mail 100 bulbs in the ten varieties for \$2.25. You cannot err in ordering this fine collection for your garden. The bulbs are sure to succeed. Cultural directions sent with every package.

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Bulbs are the most lasting, beautiful and desirable of flowers for planting in the Cemetery. Those I offer are hardy, will take care of themselves, even though hampered by grasses, and are sure to bloom every year. I freely recommend them. I offer the 12 bulbs for 25 cents, or five collections, 60 bulbs, for \$1.00, mailed, postpaid.

1 Lilium Candidum, the lovely Madonna Lily, trusses of beautiful, fragrant pure white trumpets, in mid-summer. Price 10 cents.

3 Leucojum Estivum, the elegant giant summer Snowdrop; grows a foot high, bearing big clusters of drooping white flowers. The 3 bulbs, 10 cents.

1 Muscari botryoides alba, the rare and charming white Grape Hyacinth; a beautiful early spring flower. Price 5 cents.

3 Narcissus alba plena odorata, the hardy, fragrant, white double Poet's Narcissus; one of our finest early spring flowers. The 3 bulbs, 10 cents.

3 Narcissus biflorus, a superb Narcissus; large, single white flowers in pairs; splendid. The 3 bulbs, 10 cents.

1 Iris Florentina alba, a glorious Fleur-de-Lis, grows a foot high, bearing great pearly white, fragrant flowers in May. Price 5 cents.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma is going to subscribe for the Magazine again, and I am so glad, for I do love to read it. I live in the country, and have two bantam hens and a rooster for pets; also a dear little puppy I call Vixy. —Flossie Confer, Centre Co., Pa., Feb. 24, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 11 years old, and we live on a farm seven miles from town. For pets we have a lamb named Rossie, and a bantam rooster named Antonius. I have 10 dolls and a Teddy Bear. Will some of the children write to me? Albra Gross.

Vinalhaven, Me., March 12, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—I like your Magazine so much I can hardly wait till it comes. I have a little kitten I call Nellie, after a kitten my papa had when he was a little boy. I do not like cats that catch birds. I fear mine is going to learn to catch birds, and then it will have to be killed. My grandma has taken your Magazine for ten or twelve years.

Harney, Md.



Ruth Eyler.

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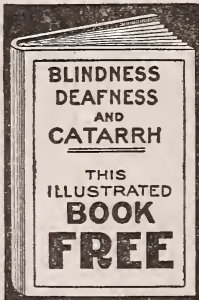
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It tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh. It tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. It tells in plain, simple language how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., etc., may be successfully treated by my patients in their own homes. It tells all about my Mild Medicine Method which has cured so many Catarrh sufferers and has restored Hearing and Sight to scores of supposedly incurable patients.

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